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TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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The only high grade COVER
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VOL. IV NO. 99 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons.
23rd April.	Salsette ..	8000	Khiva ..	9000
30th „	Mandala ..	9000	....	....
7th May	Salsette ..	8000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th „	Kashmir ..	9000	....	....
21st „	Salsette ..	8000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th „	Sardinia ..	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette ..	8000	Karmala .	9000
11th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
18th „	Salsette ..	8000	Morea ..	11000
25th „	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette ..	8000	Khyber ..	9000
9th „	Nagoya ..	7000	....	....
16th „	Salsette ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
23rd „	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
30th „	Salsette ..	8000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
22nd April	Novara . ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta	7000	Khyber ..	9000
18th „	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th „	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
19th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Chelda at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
25th „	Unga ..	Karachi Coasting.

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	18th April	29th April
Penang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	21st April	30th April.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	5th May	15th May
Totomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	3419	15th May	27th May
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	26th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	1401	T. Marumoto	9th March	10th April
Chosen Maru .	3016	T. Narita	20th April	29th April
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	29th April	6th May
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	11th May	21st May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7560		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Prices on application.

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	6th May 1916
S.S. Masilia	6091	Waters	16th May 1916
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	R. Erskine	28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single	Return
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1,433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu.
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja.
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia,
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling.
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,03,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

G. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. P. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 253, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

WANTED

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—TUITION in English and Persian or employment as Secretary, Head Master, Head Clerk or like. Most competent hand. Apply sharp to Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Europeans and other Gentlemen to make a note that an expert MUSICIAN is willing to impart tuition on moderate terms. Excellent ref. Apply sharp ISHWARLAL LALUBHAI, Bora Chawl, Grant Road.

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with
The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED.—A duly qualified CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER for an acting appointment for a Native State. Only experienced men who can deal cleverly with Darbar, Officials and a large population need apply, stating terms and enclosing testimonials to Box No. 833 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3933

WANTED.—A distinguished B.A. or M.A.B.T. for the post of Principal of the Marwari Vidyalaya Bombay, knowledge of Sanscrit and Hindi essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with terms and testimonials to the SECRETARIES.

(2). LADY TEACHERS for primary classes for same.

(3) Trained and experienced TEACHERS for same.

Applications to be sent not later than 15th May, 1916. 3937

WANTED.—In July next, MOTOR CAR ENGINEER, European with Home and Indian experience to take charge of fully equipped workshop and repairs to our taxi cabs (110 cabs). Salary about Rs. 500 with good prospects according to qualifications. Apply in the first instance by letter only, with copies of testimonials and Indian references if any to:—
THE MANAGER,
Indian Motor Taxi Cab Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in England),
33, Rowland Road, Ballygunj
Calcutta. 3939

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

FOR SALE.—B. ARAB GELDING, aged, 13-3 Gr. Arab Entire, aged, 14-1. Both hunted last season should make good trappers Rs. 750 the pair. Apply to Box No. 834 Advs. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3942

FOR SALE.—The Indu Vijaya Company having decided to work hereafter the Machinery of the Indu Prakash Press by electric power, they propose to sell their Oil Engine of 6 H. P. (Rustom Proctor make) and one Demi quart Size printing Machine. Both the Engine and the Machine are in excellent working order. The intending purchasers should see the undersigned and settle the prices on personal inspection.
A. G SHEKDAR,
M. V. KHER,
Managers.
Indu Prakash Press,
388 Girgaon Road, 3946

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 14 Gents Black Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown on, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 6-12-0 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—99 pairs R290., Ladies Black Box One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles machine-sewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 2/6 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612–12 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—Terrace room and bath, E. L. and F., with Lift. Apply Box No. 20A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A ROOM to let Watson's Annexé. Electric light and fans moderate rent, Apply to Box No. 2 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO LET.—On Apollo Bunder in a modern flat, a large furnished room, with separate verandah and entrance for Rs. 60 p. m. Also a smaller room. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3661

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. HAROON ADAM. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Cawasji Patell Street within the Fort in the City and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 313, 313, 314 New Nos. B5238, 5238, 5241, 5242 Old Survey No. 356 New Survey No. 9007 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1460 and 1461 Street Nos. 85, 87 and 1 and bounded on the East partly by the stable of Sorabji Temulji and partly by the back of the house of Hormasji Bomanji Wadia on the West by Cawasji Patel Street on the North by Cawasji Soobedar Street or Bhoiwar Lane and on the South by the house of Muncherji Cooverjee Chestmaker.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1916.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort. 3945

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MITSUKI MARU" having arrived on the 23rd instant from Japan the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
Forbes Street.
3940 Agents.

NOTICE.

ON the 1st of May, 1916, the office of Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd., will be removed from 11, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, to 2nd Floor, Alberc Building, above the Yokohama Specie Bank, Hornby Road. 3722

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of New Cast Iron Pillars and Bases, Reels, Winding Machines, Strap Splicing Machines, Paper Spool Finishing and Cutting Machines, Testing Machine, Wrought Iron and Galvanized Pipes, Cast Iron Castings, Shaft Pulleys, Thick Bardans, Shaftings, Rope Pulleys, Steam Pipes, Shaft couplings, Cane Baskets, Wraping Machines.

Under instructions from Greaves Cotton and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1916. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Apollo Mills premises, at De Lisle Road, the following goods, such as:—

New cast iron pillars and bases, verticle winding machines, 20 spindles, strap splicing machines, paper cutting machines, paper spool finishing and cutting machines, testing machine, double cased copper cavity pan, wrap reels, cane skips, wastage wood, hoop iron scraps C. I. castings, old corrugated sheets, old card canes, drums, tin scraps, steel and C. I bevels, wrought iron, C. I. pipes and bends, fluted rollers, wrought iron and galvanized pipes, machine pulleys, shaft pulleys, shaftings, bardans, rope pulleys, shaft couplings, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th April, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Apollo Sreet, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentiond insolvents, the following:—

Re:—Raghowji Kara Thucker, Insolvent.

Tobacco, country bidies, snuff, scale jars, shelf, small cupboard, mirrors picture frame, watch, etc.

Re:—Cursondas Mulji:—

11 pieces flannels.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. George Burgess, the following effects of the said deceased:—

Wearing apparel travelling trunk, carpets, boots, shoes, trouser, press, door curtains, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

One Labuiri Motor Car, No. 1068, 4 seated, with electric fittings.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office Broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber handsome Victoria.

1 vis-a-vis (little used).

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 Handsome Rubber tyred Victoria.

1 Handsome Rubber tyred Brougham.

2 Waler horses.

By order of the Administrator and on account and risk of the purchaser.

1 Canoe shaped handsome Victoria by Festonji Press.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR CAR WITH ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. George Burgess, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, effects of the said deceased:—

One Labuiri Motor Car, No. 1068, 4 seated, with electric fittings.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME STRONG BUILT VICTORIA, BROUGHAM AND TWO WALER HORSES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 25th day of April 1916, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the property of a European gentleman such as,

1 rubber tyred handsome Victoria.
1 rubber tyred Brougham.
2 Waler horses.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, Sweettoned Cottage Piano, Rich Platedware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Bicycle, etc.

ON SUNDAY, the 30th day of April, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, in the New Chawl in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, near the Byculla Bridge, and behind the New Temple, very valuable and handsome neat made and French, polished English made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meatsafes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side-boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, hall lamps, hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, Ridgeworth free-wheel bicycle, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. M. Rodgers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.—(Contd.)

bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, hall lamps, hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, Ridgeworth free-wheel bicycle, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. M. Rodgers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

9-30 P.M. THEATRE 9-30 P.M.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.
LAST TWO NIGHTS.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.

To-Night. To-Night.

Tuesday, April 25th.

Donnizetti's beautiful work

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"
"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"

Founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor" Mdslles. Gonsalez. Sig. Cappeli, Belloni and Cacialli.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

"FAUST"
"FAUST"
"FAUST"

Grand complimentary benefit to the Company's popular Basso Sig. Cacialli in his successful role of "Mephistofels."

Sing. Cappelli as Faust, Mdslle. Visoni as "Marguerite" Sig. Fillipini as "Velentine." Mdslle Russ as "Seibel".

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Plan at Rose & Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P. M.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

Look out for our great

VARIETY PROGRAMME

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

TO-NIGHT.

&

DURING THE WEEK

Five Reels of Adventure:

"COLORADO"

A stirring drama about farming and goldminig wherein two evil men attempt to frustrate the labours of two others, but are beaten, proving that honesty always prospers in the end.

Splendid 2-Part Comedy.

"THE LITTLE LADY ACROSS THE WAY."

A man who has been crossed in love goes for seclusion from women to his country house. Next door lives a tomboy of a girl who at first arouses his wrath. When he becomes interested in her, she will have nothing to do with him, but at length by a trick he has a talk with her and all ends happily.

Also the latest

"PATHE GAZETTE"

Irish Soldiers attend High Mass at Westminster.
Batteries at Verdun.
Hyde Park Conscription Demonstration.
St. Patrick's Day in London.
School Children's Army doing farm work.
French reinforcements at Salonica.
Special Constables inspected at Richmond.
King and Queen of Montenegro in France.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Re. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. — Matinee—Saturday & Sunday—5 p. m.

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

9th Drama of WHOSE PAY? Series.—31 and 32 Episodes of

ROMANCE OF ELAINE

"The Biggest and Best Serial Yet"

ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE GIRL OF THE LOST ISLAND.

OR NEAL OF THE NAVY.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

FROM SATURDAY, 6th MAY.

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

By special request.

2 SERIALS TOGETHER EACH. 4 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR & BROKEN COIN.

EACH 4 PARTS.

CASH PRIZE 24 RS. 2,000

TO-NIGHT!

PRIEST OF ISIS

OR

SALAMBO II

SATURDAY, 29th INST.

DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS.

4,000 Feet.

Detective Drama.

AND SUBMARINE 6/7

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.		
Stanley Hall	Howard	Liverpool
April 23.		
Mitsuki Maru	Nakamura	Muke
Morea	Andrews	London
England	Cherry	New York
April 24.		
Quiloa	Warrington	Rangoon
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Chinkoa	Haddock	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

April 24.		
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Morea	Andrews	Sydney &c.

April 24.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Kobe for Singapore via Moji (Westward bound) on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Quelon:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quelon, 4,942 tons, Captain A. F. G. Warrington, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Shinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain R. Haddock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Morea:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Morea, 5,961 tons, Captain D. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on Monday afternoon for Sydney via Colombo and intermediate ports, with the Australian mails, the same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S. S. Stanley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,660 tons, Captain J. Howard, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru:—The steamer Mitsuki Maru, 2,281 tons, Captain Nakamura, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Nuke, with a cargo of beer.

S. S. England:—The steamer England, 2,471 tons, Captain C. S. Cherry, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York, with a general cargo.

Monday, 24th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Vetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha
B. Kenilworth	Fusch	L. Dreyfus
C. & R. Caithness	Ison	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Stanley Hall	Howard	K. Nixon
K. Eseh		Graham & Co
L. Ekma		M. M. C&C
N. Huntscastle		W. & A. G. o C

HARBOUR WALL.

Kavari	B. S. N. Co
Courland	B. S. N. Co
Sabermati	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

6 Ferndle	Pelton	J. M. & Co
7 Mitsui Maru	Nakamura	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Lydia		L. Dreyfus
9 Chosen Maru	Narisa	O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Tarilla		M. M. & Co
16 Bamora		M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Penang Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
4 Mandata	Swansea	P. & O. Co
5 Akbar		T. M. & Co
6 Elysia		W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Malaya Maru	O.S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chinkoa	Haddock	M. M. & Co
England	Cherry	
Id.	Glnsen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Lochangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Lady Curzon	Baillie	
Hinga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Quiloa	Warrington	M. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakenshott	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabriels	

EXPORTS.

April 24.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 540 cwts. turmeric, S. D. Bassoons.

FOR KOBE.

Chosen Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Chosen Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Malay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Malay Maru (s) 1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th April 1916 was 30.909 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with th observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft.
Tues.	25	m 4 38	24 5	25	m 10 36	18 1
		5 43a	26 3			
Wed.	26	m 6 1	24 3	26	m 0 34	19 7
		6 55a	26 1		0 7a	18 10
Thur.	27	m 7 73	24 10	27	m 1 39	18 8
		8 5a	26 3		1 34a	18 11
Fri.	28	m 8 46	25 10	28	m 2 31	17 8
		9 1a	26 6		2 39a	18 10
Sat.	29	m 9 43	26 10	29	m 3 13	16 9
		9 43a	26 8		3 33a	18 8
Sun.	30	m 10 29	27 8	30	m 3 50	16 9
		10 50a	26 9		4 18a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
" 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 15m.	6h. 53m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 50m.
" 27 (Thursday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 50m.
" 28 (Friday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 0m.
" 29 (Saturday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 0m.
" 30 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58.9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41.3m. p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS

LAST NIGHT ! LAST NIGHT !!

THE LIVES

OF

JESUS CHRIST & JOSEPH

See Max Linder and the Donkey

WITH OTHER COMICS.

AT

EDWARDES' THEATRE

KALBADEVIE ROAD.

POPULAR PRICES.

Time: 6-30 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-45, 11 to 1.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

Thunderstorms and duststorms have caused rain in the hill districts from Muktesar to Drosh, the largest amount being three-quarters of an inch at Murree. Rainfall has continued locally in Assam and Eastern Bengal, but has almost disappeared from Burma.

Forecast:—No great change.

AIN AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

After a series of duststorms on Saturday and Sunday Lahore had some heavy showers of rain in the early hours of Monday morning, which has considerably cooled down the temperature.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th April 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.10in. of rain during a thunderstorms. Skies are clear in the east Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore, Hissar and Delhi; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para reports 0.12in. of rain during a duststorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—A few light showers associated with dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the north Punjab and Kathiawar. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan and the Punjab.

A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab and Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 24th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	74.7	64.8	69	..	7.31	—3.59
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.9	74.9	47	..	0.88	—0.79
Rawalpindi	89.6	60.9	63	0.05	7.24	—2.65
Lahore	91.8	66.1	66	0.10	7.02	—2.65
Hissar	95.1	68.6	47	..	0.65	..
Ambala	96.7	71.3	39	..	1.48	—4.37
Delhi	95.5	76.8	42	..	1.71	—1.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.4	80.7	34	..	0.70	—1.07
Mainpur	100.7	78.4	37	..	1.02	—1.51
Jhansi	100.0	79.2	11	..	0.58	—1.36
Cawnpore	102.2	80.1	30	..	0.60	—1.57
Allahabad	104.2	79.5	16	..	0.01	—1.27
IND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.7	75.2	44	..	0.05	—1.19
Karachi	85.4	72.8	74	..	0.20	—1.39
Ajmer	99.2	79.6	27	..	0.09	—1.34
Jaipore	97.7	75.6	22	..	0.33	—1.27
Kotah	101.6	80.6	16	..	0.03	—1.23
Mount Abu	80.8	65.4	16	..	0	—1.28
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	96.6	70.1	68	..	0	—0.53
Dwarka	86.7	77.4	75	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	85.4	75.1	82	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	101.1	69.8	64	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	101.0	70.0	78	0.12	0.13	—0.52
Surat	96.5	77.7	70	..	0	—0.37
Ahmedabad	103.0	74.3	62	..	0	—0.41
Deesa	104.5	70.4	50	..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	98.6	75.2	36	..	0.08	—0.80
Indore	99.7	75.7	45	..	1.14	0.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.7	71.1	20	..	1.09	—1.69
Saugor	103.9	75.0	15	..	1.27	—1.4
Hoshangabad	104.3	74.8	22	..	1.48	—0.38
Khandaw	104.0	73.9	32	..	0.82	—0.43
Akola	106.5	72.5	20	..	1.95	—0.23
Amroati	104.8	79.8	18	..	1.02	—1.21
Nagpur	104.8	80.0	22	..	1.49	—1.44
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.9	78.9	80	..	0.13	—0.51
Ratnagiri	87.5	77.9	68	..	0.81	—0.02
Mormugao	88.6	79.7	71	..	0.39	—0.48
Karwar	88.8	77.6	79	..	1.12	—1.19
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.8	70.1	35	..	0.18	—0.77
Ahmednagar	101.0	69.4	29	..	3.62	1.89
Poona	102.4	68.9	42	..	0.33	—1.29
Sholapur	104.9	74.8	22	..	1.27	—0.77
Bijapur	101.8	77.3	23	..	0.58	—1.54
Belgaum	98.3	67.4	36	..	2.61	—1.04
Ahmedabad	102.6	80.6	29	..	2.04	0.37
Nizamabad (Indur).	107.6	69.7	22	..	1.03	—1.44
Hyderabad	102.0	75.2	21	..	3.03	0.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.4	78.0	73	..	8.54	3.07
Calicut	88.6	78.3	75	..	13.98	4.08
Cochin	91.0	79.5	77	..	13.93	1.33
Colombo	89.3	76.5	92	..	39.85	3.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.6	79.2	80	..	20.84	13.41
Bellary	105.3	82.2	39	..	?	?
Cuddapah	109.3	86.5	41	..	9.48	4.20
Madras	100.4	81.2	70	..	21.26	0.31
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	101.7	73.2	79	..	7.31	0.25
Trichinopoly	102.5	81.2	64	..	?	?
Negapatam	97.4	80.1	74	..	24.26	+5.8

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 22nd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	28,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	40,000
„ „ to Continent ..	22,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¾
Demand Bill. ..	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars ..	65⅜

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	142,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	33,000
„ „ to France and Continent	60,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,340,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	Missing

The cotton Market was closed owing to the Easter Holidays.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 22nd

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May 75+1s.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 24.

Business to-day has been confined almost entirely to good Broach and a fair amount of business was put through in ready delivery orders in the forenoon, bazaar speculators being the buyers.

At Colaba the market advanced to Rs. 272 for good Broach, with sellers generally asking about Re. 1 more.

Up to 6 p.m. no further business of any importance has been reported.

We quote:—

Good Broach April	272
Fine Akola May	246
Fine Akola July	250

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th April, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	220	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	230	220	215	..Ready
	..	220	..	..May
	..	224	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	213	203	..Ready
	..	210	..	..May
Khandesh M.G.	..	232	218	..Ready
	..	234	220	..May
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	236	..Ready
Barsee	..	..	260	..Ready
Miraj M. G. (Fair-staple)	..	..	..	328 Ready
	..	..	..	303 May June
Akola-Kghm.	..	241	233	..Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	245	..	..May June
	..	250	..	..July
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	242	234	..Ready
	..	245	..	..May June
Dharwargaum	..	244	236	..Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.	..	248	..	..May June
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	248	240	..Ready
	..	252	..	..May June
Nagpore	..	253	245	..Ready.
Kamptee (M.G.)	..	257	..	..May June
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	..	253	245	..Ready
	..	257	..	..May June
	..	273	271	269 Ready
	..	274	273	27 April
Broach (M.G.	..	274	..	..May
	..	..	..	..
Surat M. G.	..	293	..	..Ready
	..	280	218	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	302 Ready
Sawgd. Darwar	..	..	..	282 May June
	..	..	..	298 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	290 May June
	..	..	..	305 Ready
„ (H.G.)	..	..	..	290 May June
	..	..	..	284 May June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	304 Ready
	..	..	..	295 May June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd April 1916:—

Cotton	10,502 Bales.
Wheat	25,013 cwts.
Linseed	23,286 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,528 „
Gingellyseed	3,869 „
Poppyseed	2,009 „
Groundnuts	1,767 „
Castorseed	7,323 „
Rice	4,332 „
Myrabolams	4,379 „
Cottonseed	5,121 „
Mowraseed	125 „
Gram	3,352 „
Joowar	6,358 „
Barley	13,258 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April. 24th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37	8	0	5	14	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36	8	0	5	14	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	35	8	0	5	13	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6	2	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5	15	0	6	5	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6	15	0	7	5	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	6	0	7	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7	3	0	7	9	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	41	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	43	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	42	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Black ...	37	0	0	....		
Popyseed, White ..	6	15	0	7	5	0
Groundnuts ...	41	8	0	....		
Mowraseed ...	4	7	0	4	13	0

Forward.	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	5	13	3
Linseed May	7	14	0

Castorseed. Tone quiet.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet.

Rs. 27, R. D. per cwt.

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915.	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 19th April 1916.	2,523,625
	3,148,625
Shipments do.	1,280,392
	1,868,233
Afivat	14,875
	1,853,358
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date....	737,000
Stock of cotton in all hands	1,116,358

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., writing from London on March 30th, say:—

GOLD.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

March 27, £1,004,000 in foreign gold coin.

March 29, £729,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

March 27, £200,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

March 23, £100,000 in sovereigns for S. America.

March 23, £50,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

March 23, £25,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

March 24, £250,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.

March 24, £90,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.

March 28, £150,000 in sovereigns set aside for Argentina.

March 29, £350,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.

During the week the net increase amounted to £518,000.

The Rhodesian output for February, 1916, amounted to £313,769, as compared with £286,798 in February, 1915, and £318,586 in January, 1916.

The West African output for February, 1916, amounted to £137,739, as compared with £144,034 in February, 1915, and £140,579 in January, 1916.

SILVER.

The silver market is suffering from a paucity of supplies.

America is a fitful and reluctant seller, whilst China, with a shrinking stock in Shanghai, is not in a position to ease the strain by releasing much of the stock held in London on its account.

On the other hand the Indian Bazaars are nibbling, and the demand from the Continent and elsewhere remains, and is likely to remain, persistent.

The daily variations in the proportions between buying and selling has caused frequent and wide fluctuations in the price, which, on the whole, shows an inclination towards an even higher price.

A rise of 7/16d. on the 24th instant, brought the quotation to 28 15/16d., for cash delivery, the highest price fixed for that delivery since January 21st, 1913.

A further shipment, about £320,000 in value, was made from Hongkong to India, doubtless on account of the Indian Government.

The stock in Shanghai on March 3rd, 1916, consisted of 1,405 bars, and about 42,590,000 ounces in sycee, as compared with 1,054 bars and about 43,000,000 ounces in sycee on February 25th, 1916.

A review of Chino-Japanese trade in the "Oriental Economist" pointed out that the export trade of Japan with China decreased during the first nine months of 1915, whilst the import trade increased considerably. Comparative details are appointed:—

	Export.	Import.
1913	Yen 112,643,728	Yen 42,375,570
1914	Yen 127,107,140	Yen 41,835,919
1915	Yen 97,859,164	Yen 56,960,583

The cause of this remarkable change, which turned a credit balance to Japan of about Yen 85,300,000, in the first nine months of 1914, into one of only Yen 40,900,000 in the corresponding months of 1915, is attributed to the fall in the price of silver, which diminished the power of China to purchase commodities. This illustrates the important influence exerted by movements of the price upon the trade between these two eastern countries.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees, as follows:—

Notes in Circulation, 6379, March 7; 6524, March 17; 6591, March 22.

Reserve in silver coin, 2304, March 7; 2222, March 17; 2215, March 22.

Gold coin and bullion, 1258, March 7; 1260, March 17; 1259, March 22.

Gold in England, 967, March 7; 1192, March 17; 1192, March 22.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,600 bars as compared with 3,900 bars last week.

A shipment of 900,000 ounces was made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

March 24, 28 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 25, 28 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 27, 28 7/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 28, 28 11/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 29, 28 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 30, 28 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 28.739.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Par Gold per oz. std., 77/9.

French Gold coin, nominal.

U. S. A. Gold coin, nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 7/16 above that fixed a week ago.

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. AND WG. MILL COMPANY, LTD.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of the Agents, Messrs. Tarachand and Murlidhar, in Kalbadevi Road, when Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal occupied the chair.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their report on the working of the Company together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. It will appear from the balance sheet that during the year there is a net profit of Rs. 60,771-2-7, after deducting the Agents' remuneration as well as their cloth selling commission which with the previous balance of Rs. 3,830-1-8, comes to Rs. 64,601-5-3. This profit your Directors consider to be satisfactory, having regard to the unavoidable depression in the cloth and yarn Markets during the major part of the year and owing to famine in many parts of the Punjab. But we are glad to state that since this year the Market has considerably improved. Out of the above amount your Directors propose to transfer the sum of Rs. 10,000 to the machinery depreciation fund account and Rs. 3,000 to the building depreciation fund account and to write off Rs. 2,000 against the preliminary charges, leaving thus a balance of Rs. 49,601-5-3, for disposal. Out of this sum your Directors recommend you to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (which is equal to 6 per cent. per annum) absorbing Rs. 41,454 and carry forward Rs. 8,147-5-3 to the current year's account.

The fire Extinguishing appliances were duly erected during the year and your company is now empowered to get all the necessary rebates. The additional amount in the expenditure of the block capital of machinery and building is for the charges of the sprinklers and fire service appliances as well as for the dye-house newly built. The mill and other buildings, machinery, accessories, cotton, cloth, yarn, stores, etc. are insured for the current year for Rs. 1,425,463. Two of your Directors, Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall Shivcharandas and Mr. Sadanand Ramkirshna, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The recommendations were adopted and the retiring directors re-elected. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

List of contributions received towards the Famine Relief Fund for Bankura, Rajputana, Gujerat, Kathiawar and Cutch:—

Sums previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,70,1-1-10; Sir Dorab Tata, Rs. 1,000; Seth Narotham Morarji and Seth Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Vishnu R. Chandavarkar (Mungi), Malvan, Rs. 500; from the fund of late Mrs. Dhanbai Kaikhushru Hormusji Patel, Rs. 378; from the fund of late Mr. Kaikushru Hormusji Patel, Rs. 252; Messrs. Amarchand Madhavjee and Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Rs. 201; a collection from the people of Varad by Messrs. Naranjee Kuvarjee and Bhula Parbhu, Rs. 155; Messrs. Pranjee Dharamsey and Dulabdas Dharamsey and Bai Mani, widow of Seth Mulji Dharamsey, Rs. 150; Mr. Abdullabhai Jamnabhai Laljee, Rs. 150; from the fund of late Miss Jalubai Rustomjee, Rs. 126, a collection from the Professors and students of the Elphinstone College through Mr. R. H. Colsawalla, Rs. 108-2; M. L. through Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Rs. 100; from the residents. Diamond Buildings, Rs. 101; Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker, Rs. 100; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers (second instalment), Rs. 100; Mr. W. A. Chambers (1st instalment), Rs. 100; H. H. the Chief of Jath, Rs. 100. the Hon. Justice Lallubhai Asaram Shah, Rs. 100; Mr. Vazir Hajee, Rs. 100; a collection through Mr. Kanchanlal M. Khandwala, Rs. 97-10; Mr. Vithaldas Narainda Kotharee and other residents of Vahedina Buildings (second instalment), Dadar, Rs. 73; Mr. Vithaldas Narainda Kotharee, Rs. 61; Mr. Punja Ladha through Nemchand Kapurchand Esq., Rs. 51; President and ladies of the Surat Ladies Work Meeting through Miss Alibai, Rs. 72; Mr. Himatlal Bhawanidas Patanwala, Rs. 50; Mr. Rustomjee P. Bharucha, Rs. 50; Mr. Jiva Amichand Patel through Seth Hari Bhakati, Baroda, Rs. 50; a sympathiser through Seth Ratansey D. Morarjee, Esq., Rs. 50; a collection from the town of Akoti through Rambhai Vallab Megha, Esq., Rs. 50; Ladies, Dorcas Society, Mission High School, Surat, Rs. 30; a collection by Mr. Chotalal Pranlal, Rs. 48-12; a collection from Singod by Messrs. Channa Bhagu and Chhana Labi, Rs. 33; Mr. Rango Balkrishna, Rs. 30; Mr. Purshotam Vithal Mahtre, Rs. 30; Mr. Harishanker Kuruashanker Vaidya, Rs. 30; Pleaders of the Police Court, Bombay, Rs. 27-12; Messrs. T. Krishna and Co., Rs. 25; Mrs. Indirabai Jog, Quetta, Rs. 25; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rs. 25; Mr. Ratansey Mulji, Rs. 25; at Duty's Call, Rs. 25; Mr. Harakchand Makanjee, Rs. 25; a sympathiser, Rs. 25; Mr. Abdul Hazee Ibrahim, Rs. 25; Mr. Giridhardas Kuverjee through Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Rs. 25; Mr. A. B. Karsandas through Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Rs. 25; Mr. Jagjivandas Parmanad Shah, Rs. 25; Mr. Damodar J. Shah, Mangrol, Rs. 25; Mr. Harilal Jagannath through Dr. H. R. Clerk, Cambay, Rs. 25; Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Essa, Byculla Club, Rs. 25; Mr. Virji Teji, Rs. 25; Mr. Fatehchand Rasaldas, Rs. 25; a collection from the students of the Dharwar High School, Rs. 24-1; Mr. L. K. Jaya, Rs. 20; Mr. Chhaganlal Jagannath Raival, Rs. 20; Mr. Gangadhar Vinayak Karpe, Rs. 20; Mr. K. M. Kooper, Rs. 20; Mr. Chandulal C. Desai, Matar, Khaira, Rs. 20; Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, Rs. 20; Mr. Dharsey Morarjee, Rs. 20; Mr. A. M., Rs. 20; a sympathiser, in memory of the late Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas Mehta, Rs. 20; a Parsi, Rs. 20; Mr. H. A. Zaveri, Rs. 20; Mr. Manilal Vanarsee, Rs. 16; Ashgar Ali Shaik Essabhoy, Rs. 15; Mr. Ambalal M. Thakor, Rs. 15; Mr. Haridas Jagjivan, Rs. 15; Mr. P. R. Vaidya, Panwel, Rs. 15; Mr. Ramjee Dharamsey Rukha, Rs. 15; Messrs. Aspinal Laxmidas and Co., Rs. 15; Messrs. T. Hiralal and Co., Rs. 15; a sympathiser, in memory of late Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, Rs. 15; Mr. P. S. in memory of his brother, Rs. 15; a collection from the Marathi side, Elphinstone High School, Rs. 13-10; two Parsi ladies, Rs. 13; a collection from the G. I. P. Ry. Chief Auditor's Accountant's Office through Mr. Moreshwar Balkrishna, Rs. 11-5; in memory of the departed son through Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Gulabbhai Gopalbhai, Rs. 10; Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, Rs. 10; Mr. K. C. Adwani, P. W. D., Nurpur, through the "Bombay Chronicle," Rs. 10; Dr. Sorabji Framji Kanadia, Broach, Rs. 10; Mr. Govind Ganpat Kale, Hadapsur, Rs. 10; Mr. Runchodlal Dajibhai, Chaklasi, Rs. 10; a sympathiser through Dr. H. R. Clerk, Cambay, Rs. 10; Mr. V. D. Mazumdar, Rs. 10; Mr. Haridas Kallyanjee, Rs. 10; Messrs. Jamnadas Laxmidas and Co., Rs. 10; Hiravatibai Muljee through Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Rs. 11; Mr. Nagjee Jagjivan, Rs. 10; a collection from the people of Ravem by Messrs. Ramji Lila and Parbhu Narayan, Rs. 10; Mr. Ramchandra Dhonde Sathe, Rs. 10; the residents of Muzaferbad Hall, Rs. 10; Mr. Tapidas Balkrishna Mehta in memory of late Kusumamanjjari, Rs. 10; L. R. P., Rs. 10; Mr. N. M. Mehta, Rs. 10; to the Famine Fund instead of the luxury of Dinner, Rs. 8; Mr. Usufali Kikabhoy, Cambay, Rs. 8; Mr. N. M. Baker, Government Auditor, Sholapur, Rs. 7; Mr. Purshotamdas Karsandas Mulji through Kallyandas Jagmohandas, Rs. 7; Messrs. Morarjee and Sons, Rs. 7; Mr. Anant Sitaram Bishwa, Buldana, Rs. 6-6; a collection at the Goods Office through Mr. R. P. Pitkar, G. I. P. Ry., Rs. 5-12; Mr. J. M. Anandjiwala, Rs. 5-4; several sums of Rs. 5 and under, Rs. 189-0-12. Total Rs. 11,875-14-11.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.782 Inc
Temperature of Air.....	83.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77.1 „
Dew Point	74.8 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.760 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	1.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air.....	89.9 „
Minimum.....	77.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do.	169 Miles

Captain Cassim Shah, A.D.C., who proceeded to East Africa at the outbreak of the war, has returned, on leave, to Bombay. He is a cousin to H. H. the Aga Khan and was on active service on the General Staff in East Africa.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to leave Lahore on Monday afternoon for Lyallpur. After visiting Buchiana on Thursday morning his Honour will return to Lahore on the afternoon of that day.

PROPOSED BENGAL REGIMENT.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The "Englishman" states, that during his recent visit to Calcutta the attention of the Viceroy was drawn to a scheme drawn up by Dr. S. K. Mullick, Hon. Secretary of the National Militia League, for the formation of a Bengal regiment. The scheme has been submitted to the military authorities and correspondence on the subject is proceeding. The memorandum suggests the raising of Bengalee citizen soldiers. If their services are accepted Government should find arms, horses, rations and transport.

The plan in detail is as follows:—One field troop of Cavalry consisting of one second-lieutenant and thirty non-commissioned officers and men. One section of Field Artillery consisting of one second-lieutenant and seventy non-commissioned officers and men; and two platoons of infantry each consisting of one second-lieutenant and sixty non-commissioned officers and men. In addition, two more platoons as reserve for various branches and to be in training accordingly.

Taking the costs as for one year's service it would work out each man to get Rs. 23 as separation allowance and Rs. 2 as premium on policy of Rs. 1,000 in case of death, making Rs. 25 per month per man. Uniform will cost something between Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per man. Taking 250 men, and adding 25 per cent. for unforeseen contingency, the cost for one year would be Rs. 1,15,000. For half a regiment it would be Rs. 2,30,000. Supposing it was to be an all-India recruitment, as has been done in the case of Anglo-Indians, then the plan in detail would be:—To be recruited from Bombay two platoons, Madras two platoons, U. P. two platoons, C. P. one platoon, N.-W. F. P. two platoons, Burma two platoons, Frontier Provinces two platoons, two platoons from Bengal, Behar, Assam and four platoons from Feudatory States. This works out at about 1,000.

Discussing the objects, the memorandum continues: It will be stated there are provinces included which are not at present open. We shall have strict physical test and it will be easy to get at least 150 fit men in each province. As a matter of fact Bengal is the only non-military province. Shall we not get at least 150 men physically fit out of 50 millions of Bengalees? It may be stated that it is a dangerous innovation inasmuch as the loyalty of the regiment would be an uncertain factor. This is provoking libel on the proved fealty of India. But even that can be obviated by dividing the regiment in such sections as the authorities may please and attach them to standing units. The enthusiasm which it would evoke would be a no mean asset for the Empire. There can be no danger because 1,000 men selected out of a population of 300 millions are not even a drop in the Indian Ocean.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

NEED OF MORE NURSING STAFF

The number of male nurses of the St. John Ambulance Brigade to be recruited for Military Service has now been increased from 100, the number already engaged, to 200, and the St. John Ambulance Association are prepared to consider applications from intending candidates. The latter must be European or Anglo-Indian, and be in possession of a certificate of physical fitness for service in or out of India, also a certificate in First Aid from the St. John Ambulance Association. A certificate in nursing also is desirable, but will not be insisted upon in all cases.

The terms of engagement are the same as for the previous 100 men, viz. Rs. 60 per mensem for rank and file and from Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 per mensem for leaders, plus clothing, rations, etc., as issued to Volunteers proceeding overseas, with ordinary eligibility for wound, injury or family pensions. It is not proposed to enlist the men, but to engage them for six months in the first instance, subject to re-engagement for a further term if required. Men will be subject to the Army Act. If Government or Railway servants, similar terms would be given to them as for Volunteers enlisting for service overseas.

Accepted candidates will be fitted out in Bombay under orders of the General Officer Commanding in consultation with the Assistant Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay, who will prepare all necessary documents. It is essential that candidates should be members of a Volunteer Corps, or willing to enrol in one immediately.

Eligible candidates should apply to the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Simla.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Blue Book recently issued it is stated that the "suicide rate" in Trinidad is four hundred per million, and in Jamaica the figure is nearly as high, whilst in Fiji it reached the alarming total of 926 suicides per million! It is for the abolition of this system that Lord Hardinge has secured the sanction of the India and Colonial Offices—an act for which all India will be deeply grateful.

The new labour system which will be introduced will require the closest scrutiny, and the abuses of the past have shown that certain conditions must be secured if the planters are still to obtain Indian labour. The first essential is that the labourers should go to the Colonies in all respects as British citizens, free to choose whether they will settle ultimately in the Colony, or after a period of labour return to India. The second essential is that the machinery for watching over the welfare of the Indians, which has failed so utterly, must be "scrapped." If contracts are to be a feature of the new system, they must be civil engagements, any breach of which must be subject only to civil penalties. But in every British Colony to which Indian labourers go they must, in Lord Salisbury's memorable words, be treated "no whit inferior to that of any other of his Majesty's subjects."

END OF INDENTURED LABOUR.

A COURAGEOUS REFORM.

IMPOSSIBLE "TASKS" AND LOST DAYS.

For fifty years Britain's coolie labour system has been the subject of incessant inquiry, periodic Royal Commissions, and bitter political controversy both in India and the House of Commons, whilst reforms have been urged upon the India and Colonial Offices with varying success, writes Mr. John H. Harris in the "Daily Chronicle." With characteristic boldness, Lord Hardinge astonished the "Planter" world by accepting last week, on behalf of the Indian Government, a resolution for its abolition! It was known to the few that the Viceroy was urging this step before Christmas, but Mr. Charles Roberts refused to be "drawn" by the questions of Sir John Rees in the House of Commons.

We are happily confronted now with one of the greatest reforms ever taken by an Indian Viceroy. In accepting the motion for total abolition in the Colonial territories, Lord Hardinge declared that the sympathetic response of the Colonial and India Offices in London "fills me with the assurance" that the promised abolition will be carried out in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Dutch Surinam. The Viceroy then dealt with the abhorrence in which this indentured system was held by the people of India, remarking, "No one who knows anything of Indian sentiment can remain ignorant of the deep and genuine disgust to which the continuance of the indenture system has given rise. . . . This will soon be removed for ever, and it is a source of deep satisfaction to myself that one of the last official acts I shall perform . . . is to obtain from his Majesty's Government a promise of abolition in due course of the system which educated opinion in India has for long regarded as intolerable and as a stigma upon their race."

THE INDENTURE SY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4 p.m.

St. Teresa's School prize distribution Girgaon, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, "Lucia di Lammermoor," at 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2-45 p.m.

Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Street, Fort, 3 p.m.

Farewell performance Italian Opera Co., in "Faust" and Complimentary Benefit to Signor Cacialli as "Mephistofells."

FRIDAY, April 28.

Currimbhai Ebrahim and Company's Mills' Ordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, from 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 30.

First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood Annual prize distribution, sports and social gathering Alblees Baug, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10 30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

PATEL.—Mithibai, widow of Cowasji Ruttonji Patel and daughter of late Jamsetji Rustomji Doctor—aged 47 years—Bomanji Dinshah Petit Parsi General Hospital Parel, Lalbag, Bai Jerbai Wadia chawl 22nd April.

GORA—Manekbai widow of Merwanji Rustomji Gora, daughter of late Framji Hormusji Unwala and mother of Bomanji Ardeshir, Rustomji and Erachshah—aged 50 years—Fort, old Modikhana—22nd April.

DARABSETT.—Sorabji Muncherji Naoroji Darabsett, brother of Dadabhoy Muncherji Darabsett—aged 50 years—Parsi Fever Hospital—Khetwadi, 2nd Lane—23rd April.

DAROGA.—Bejonji Jehangir Dosabhoy Daroga (carting contractor)—aged 10 months—Mazagon, Gunpowder road—23rd April.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Abedeyally Samsoodin beg to thank their numerous friends and relatives who have sent messages of condolence at the recent sad death of their dear son Abdoolkayum; and they regret their inability to answer each individually. "Ebrahim Lodge."

Dadar, 24th. April, 1916.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Wellington	Zehl.
Overture.—Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Valse.—Ciribiribin	Buealossi
Selection.—H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Serenade.—O Sole Mis	Dicapua
Melodies from.—The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Two Step.—Anona	Grey.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st [illegible] G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play [illegible]gramme of music this evening under [illegible]irection of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, [illegible]master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 12-0 noon to-day.

URUS OF HAZRAT SYED MASTAN SHAH KADIRI.

The annual "urus" of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri will be held this evening at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at New Nagpada, Mastan Tank Road, in the Durgha of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri when the Sandal ceremony will be performed and Monlood Shariff recited.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

A pretty wedding took place on Easter Sunday at the bungalow of Aga Moochulshan at Mazagon, Captain Bakarshah, I.M.S., a cousin of H. H. the Aga Khan being married to a daughter of the late Aga Moochulshah. Among those present were Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shustery, and Messrs. M. H. Dehdasty and H. M. Dehdasty. The catering was in the hands of Messrs. Mongini Brothers.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY,

Six attacks and 10 deaths from plague and 3 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Sunday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Hospitals and Bhuleshwar 2 deaths; Worli, Parel, Byculla, Khetwadi, Fanaswadi, and Mandvi, 1 attack and 1 death each. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 102, as compared with 73 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 127 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,552 rats caught, 76 were found to be plague stricken.

JAIN GARDEN PARTY.

The Jain Conference was brought to a fitting termination yesterday evening when business of three days was exchanged for the pleasure of three hours. The President and members of the Conference assembled with their friends at a Garden Party held at Mangaldass Nathoobhoy House at Girgaum and all spent a very pleasant afternoon.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free &c.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

JAIN LADIES' CONFERENCE.

SPREAD OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Jain Ladies' Conference in connection with the tenth sessions of the Jain Shwetambara Conference was held yesterday in the Madhav Bag, Bombay. About 500 ladies attended the Conference, several ladies acting as volunteers.

Shrimati Bhikhibai Chunilal Panalal, as President of the Reception Committee, welcomed the ladies present. She said the chariot of Jain progress could travel much faster if men were assisted by women in their labours for the community. The Jain Mahila Parishad had been founded with this object and she appealed to Jain ladies in Bombay and the mofussil to join the movement. The pace of Jain progress could be considerably quickened if there were such associations in all parts of the country to induce the community to cooperate in giving effect to the resolutions passed by the Jain Conference. The advantage of having such associations was obvious from the fact of increasing education among Jain women. The Conference would deal with the questions of education, and the removal of superstitious customs, and she hoped the ladies present there and others would do their best to give effect to the resolutions to be passed by the Conference.

Bai Murbai Velji Anandji Meisheri, the President, then addressed the assembly. She said the resolutions passed by the Jain Shwetambara Conference would, if given effect to, tend to the betterment of the community but she was afraid they would not quite succeed in their objects without the co-operation of the ladies of the community. A full measure of success could only be attained by co-operation, and it was, therefore, that the ladies had met there in Conference that afternoon. She was no subscriber to the theory held by their sisters of the West that women could do without the help of men and vice versa and could enter into competition with each other in the battle of life. Nature had assigned different duties to the two; still they were inter-dependent upon each other. The President then enumerated the respective duties of men and women. She said men had tried in vain for years to rid the community of many harmful customs, but she was sure that if women undertook the task they could achieve the object much quicker.

She next dwelt upon the duties of women. She then referred to the necessity of having Jain lady teachers and "sevikas" for the spread of education among Jain girls, and to stop the increasing death-rate among the community. She thought the Jains had not quite done what they ought to have in the matter. She condemned child-marriages and other customs and earnestly appealed to the members of the community to make sustained and practical efforts in the direction of checking these and many other evil customs. Could they not build cheap chawls for the poor of the community and could they not have widows' homes? She appealed for generous donations for these objects and asked them to practise discriminate charity.

The Conference then passed resolutions on the lines suggested in the presidential address.

BELGAUM CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

REGISTRAR ON NEED OF CAPITAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 24.

The Belgaum District Co-operative Conference opened to-day at 11-30 a.m. in the Beynon-Smith High School Hall, the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner, Southern Division, presiding.

Among those present were Mr. Sale, Collector the Chiefs of Jamkhindi and Ichalkaranji, Dr. and Mrs. Mann, Mr. Boyd, Sessions Judge Mr. Ewbank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Hon. Mrs. Belvi and about 400 co-operators fom all parts of the District.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Lawrence spoke on the utility of co-operation for the progress of India and referring to certain gentlemen in Belgaum who have courage to decry and belittle this movement, he said Indians had co-operation thoroughly ingrained in their nature and therefore the movement was bound to succeed enormously in this country. He hoped when every village in India had recognised its duty and responsibility a very good advance in public spirit will have been recorded.

Mr. Ewbank, Registrar then spoke on the needs of co-operation in India and said that the movement needed more capital, more teaching and more workers. He hoped more men would come forward to promote this movement and said that a central bank for Belgaum and Dharwar would soon be started. He concluded his remarks by pointing out that this movement started to democratize credit, would end with the democratization of society.

Rao Saheb Naik, honorary organiser, then read his address which pointed out the steady progress in this District. The number of co-operative societies increased from 54 to 64 and the capital by more than one lakh.

The first paper taken up for discussion was from Mr. Latthi, who emphasised the need of propagandist work to spread co-operation.

Mr. Gonehally, Assistant Registrar, followed with his paper on Co-operative Sale and Supplp Societies.

Dr. Mann who attended the Conference with the Chief of Ichalkaranji, spoke at length proposing, the establishment of co-operative dairies.

The Conference will conclude its sitting to-morrow evening.

ARAB STEAMERS LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being interested in the workings of Indian concerns I read with great amusement the correspondence appearing in your paper in connection with the Arab Steamers, Ltd. The Chairman of the meeting in question tries in the way usual to Directors in power, to explain away things, by making statements which will not stand the test of strict inquiry, and to throw dust in the eyes of the public by branding the simple and natural, inquiries of the shareholders with the name of "organised opposition." If the Arabs could make any organised opposition it will do them an enormous amount of credit, and I sincerely wish they had done so. The Arabs are not educated in the modern sense of the word and are in the same state of civilisation as they were five hundred years ago, and it is preposterous to say that they are capable of an "organised opposition"; it is very strange that this charge comes out of the lips of Mr. Milne himself, a man full of commonsense, justice and integrity. It is always the case when the interests of the Directors are in conflict with those of the shareholders, though in fact both are and should be one, i.e., when the Directors appointed by the shareholders and on whom the shareholders place full confidence exceed the powers given to them. In the case of the Arab steamers the Directors in power are, if one can say so, self-appointed, because a large number of shareholders, I mean, the Arabs living on the Persian Gulf and those that are in Bombay do not care to attend meetings as they do not know English. The present Directors are the Hon. Mr. Milne and his own assistant Mr. Dowding with a third one Mr. Fife, The first two represent Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., and the third seems to represent the B. I. Company, the two Companies having common interest in the Persian Gulf trade, and nobody represents on the Board the majority of the non-European shareholders. By the way is it not absurd that two of the three Directors should be of the same firm which manages the Company? I do not know what the law has to say on this point. These Directors did whatever they liked perfectly confident that the uneducated Arab would never say "nay" to anything they proposed and were therefore taken by surprise at the last meeting. The Sahebs wanted to force their report on the Shareholders who declined to adopt it. Was there any organised opposition in this? I am glad that the Directors met with a well-deserved failure in their attempt. The Arabs knowing that on account of the very heavy freights obtained last year the Company made very large profits, naturally and rightly too expected a proportionate dividend. The profits amounted to more than twenty-six lakhs of rupees, but almost all was swallowed up, according to the figures of the report, by the expenses. It passes my comprehension, and for that matter any body else's comprehension to believe that a fleet of only five steamers, the s.s. Sumatra having been sold in the first half of the year, could swallow up so much money in one year, i.e., on an average Rs. 45,000 (forty-five thousand rupees) a month. This enormous expense is due to mismanagement, if to nothing else. The repairers of steamers are Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., another concern of which Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., are the Managing Agents; nay, they are practically the proprietors as more than three-fourths of the shares are held by them. Money has therefore, gone from the coat pocket into the waistcoat pocket. In the good old days the name of a European manager carried great weight in a company's business relations, and European management meant efficient management, but now the reverse is the case. People have hardly forgotten the drama of Treacher & Co., B. S. N. Co., and the tragic end of the many mills managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., when we have another one coming on the stage in the Arab steamers. The other concerns also managed by Turner Morrison & Co., such as the Mogul Co., Globe Mills, and Union Flour Mills, have almost the same tale to tell. Last year was an uncommonly prosperous year for all companies, a year of bumper profits. Every steamship co., and every mill made ten-fold profits and distributed large dividends among the shareholders. Is it not then deplorable that the Arab steamers declared only 3 per cent. dividend and the Globe Mills and Union Flour Mill worked at a loss? How these concerns will fare in times of stress and strain is hard to imagine. One would in vain seek in the commercial history of the world a parallel to this magnificent management for 16½ months of the transfer. *Shabash!*

One should indeed congratulate the "oppositionists" of the Arab steamers on the stand made by them at the meeting in question and on their peaceful attitude. The Arab is said never to trust any other than an Arab, but in this case the Arab fully trusted the European, known for justice and integrity, and was very sorely disappointed, and the impression created on his mind by this first experience of his, will not, I am afraid, be removed for another century to come.

Will it not be better in the interest of the Company and of the Agents themselves to take it to voluntary liquidation, and dispose of all the assets? Tonnage has gone up very high and the steamers will fetch four times their value and the shareholders will get a return four times the amount of their shares. The so-called oppositionists must in reality and with all their might organise an opposition to this sort of iniquitous management and strain every nerve and see that this is done before they lose their last pie in the concern. When bad men combine, the good must unite, says the wise Burke.

Let my countrymen pause for a while on the history of the Arab steamers, take a sound lesson from it and be warned. Truth is stranger than Fiction.—Yours, etc.

OPEN MIND.

Poona, April, 20.

MOHURRUM IN HYDERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Under the above heading a writer in the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly," of the 22nd March last entertains us with an illuminating Mohurrum sketch. Much cry and little wool! Here is an inviting sign board at the door. You enter and find a poor Bill of Fare. Would that the knowledgeful writer had preferred 'gold' instead of 'silver.' Silence is often a blessing. I am not going to challenge his *wonderful* knowledge of "Mohurrum" in general or "Na'l Sah'b" in particular. Nor do I criticise his description, more imaginary than accurate. I am concerned with his sly hit at H. H. the Nizam. Who would take the trouble of proving to him that "Mohurrum" is less a "feast" than a fast? For want of a better word in English call it a "Festival" if you please, but learn that it is an occasion of universal mourning in the Moslem world.

The writer's knowledge of Hyderabad is on a par with his knowledge of "Na'l Sahib." "Salar Jung, a high official in his Highness's service"—what does it mean? Salar Jung Bahadur was his Highness's Prime Minister for over two years. He was never in any other capacity in his Highness's service. The writer fortunately enjoyed Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur's hospitality under his roof, but unfortunately did not know him properly. Pity!

Coming to the end of his valuable contribution the writer perpetrates a cold-blooded murder of truth. He says in an unbroken paragraph:

"Having been through the city there is a sudden rush, a whistle is heard, people crush to the side of roads, it is repeated at different intervals of time along the line and his Highness with the whole of his large Zenana including the children in closed cars drive through the town; woe betide the unwary who keep to the road; nothing must impede the Nizam's progress or interrupt his rapid flight, should any one get in his way he is mown down like a flower." What a *racy* paragraph. One full period, one full paragraph! Perhaps his Highness's car cannot keep pace with it. 'Mown down like a flower.' What a unique simile! Even a superficial reader can easily understand that the writer has contradicted himself. Who could be so unwary after repitition of the whistle at different intervals? Moreover the police arrangement at Hyderabad, specially when his Highness drives through the city, not to speak of the great Mohurrum occasion, is so faultlessly elaborate that no accident is possible. Sometimes even long before his Highness's arrival the streets are cleared off of all traffic; people are never allowed to cross the streets; police whistles announce beforehand the approach of the Royal car and the bugles from the Police stations, which seem to be too many on the main streets of Hyderabad, unmistakably proclaim that the "Nizam of the whole Native State" is come. Where is the chance of an unhappy accident? It must be said to his Highness's credit that he requires no "rapid flight," spoken of by the writer. The Nizam is loved and revered as *mabap* of whole Hyderabad. We should be highly obliged to the writer if he would kindly point out a single case of 'mowing down' by his Highness's car. The gentleman seems to have a groundless grudge against the Nizam. Pray, what is the meaning of the expression "Hyderabad, where the Nizam of the whole Native State lives"? Oh, the Eye of Envy! Is it a case of Jaundice? We wish he had once again come to Hyderabad to receive a 'blessing' from the "royal shoe" not for the next twelve months, but for life. It might effect a miraculous cure. Hyderabad is a land of wonders.—Yours, etc.

LUTFUR RAHMAN.

Sultan Bagh,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

KANYAKUBJA BRAHMINS.

COMMUNAL CONFERENCE AT HOSHANGABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

HOSHANGABAD, April 24.

The fourth C. P. and Berar Kanyakubja Conference was held at Hoshangabad on the 22nd and 23rd instant, attended by about 300 prominent representatives from throughout the Province. Rai Sahib Jagannath Prasad of Raipur delivered a stirring presidential address, dealing with the present problems of the community Resolutions offering loyalty to the Rulers and applauding the military services of Brahmins in the present war were passed.

The Conference also adopted important resolutions dealing with the educational and social problems of the community. Ggreat enthusiasm prevailed, thoughout the sessions nearly Rs. 16,000 being subscribed on the spot. Excellent arrangements had been made for the housing of the delegates by the Reception Committee under the guidance of Subedar Mangal Prasad of Bordha, Chairman, and Pandit Sitcharan Dube and Jugalkishore Dixit, Secretaries.

DEFINITIONS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish you to kindly give full details in your paper of the nearest definition of:—

(1) European?
(2) Eurasian?
(3) Anglo-Indian?

I come of pure European parentage, but being born out in this country, what should I be classified as?

The curiosity of many has arisen regarding the status of the three mentioned above. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

G. B.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMANN VARIETIES.

On the completion of the Grand Opera Season at the Excelsior Theatre, Bandmann Varieties and other Bandmann enterprise will run as permanent attractions at the Excelsior. The Excelsior Syndicate have made arrangements for the most suitable and popular Variety artistes engaged for the African Theatres Trust and the Principal Australian Music Halls either to break their journey to Australia on conclusion of their South African tour to play a season in Bombay and Calcutta. New turns and Artistes will be arriving from time to time, so there will be no dearth of theatrical attractions for this city for a long time to come. The first programme will commence about Thursday or Friday this week and includes the Robert de Mont trio, who present an acrobatic sketch called the "Hotel Turn Over" the stage representing the lobby of a big New York Hotel with a lift and some extraordinary acrobatic feats are performed Rodger and Temple do a refined vocal turn entitled "Jack and his Lass." The next star turn will be the Dick Dorothy Trio of whirlwind Dancers. All these artistes have appeared in Calcutta where the press and public were enthusiastic over them, and the biggest business ever done in The Empire Theatre was recorded. The following extract is taken from the "Statesman" on the opening performance in Calcutta:—

The Vaudeville season at the Empire Theatre has got into its full swing with the arrival of the new company who are this week presenting one of the brightest and cleverest variety shows seen in Calcutta for a long time. There is not a disappointing turn in the whole programme, and three of the items on the long programme have drawn crowded houses at West End music halls in London. The Dorothy Trio give a whirlwind display of dancing which provides a quarter of an hour of delight and they richly deserve the enthusiastic reception which has been accorded them at every performance. The same may be said of the Robert de Mont trio, who bring from the Hammerstein Theatre, New York, a characteristic American novelty act embracing some remarkable acrobatic work and tumbling. Roger and Temple present a musical scena, "Jack and His Lass" which includes many pretty numbers, and the lady has a soprano voice such as one does not often hear out of the concert room.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LARGE HOLIDAY CROWDS

The novel holiday attractions provided by the management of the Royal Opera House this Easter have been rewarded by splendid attendances. On Saturday, Sunday and yesterday at each performance boxes of chocolates were given as prizes to one in every five of the patrons present, and there was naturally great excitement over the event, as each was worth from one to three rupees according to the value of the seat purchased. In order that the public may have a chance of winning more than one prize during the week-end the programme was altered.

The present week's bill is quite as good as usual, which is saying a great deal. The drama is in five parts and is entitled "Colorado." It is an adventure story with a big love interest and deals with gold mining and farming in one of the finest of all the States of North America. Hobart Bosworth has the leading part. In the comedy Miss Jane Gail proves herself as good a comedienne as in "The Prisoner of Zenda" she was a tragedienne.

More first class films have been booked for the forthcoming programmes. Next week will be presented an Indian drama acted for the most part by Indian soldiers who fought in the battles of Neuve Chapelle and La Bassée. The picture has been secured exclusively by the Royal Opera House.

THE QUEEN MARY HIGH SCHOOL.

BAND OF UNION.

In compliance with the desire of many ex-students and teachers, that there should be a form of Union to keep them in touch with the school and with one another, a meeting was held in the school hall at 4-30 p.m., on the 18th instant Miss Wilson presided.

Amongst the proposals carried were the following.:—

(1) That the Band should be called the Queen Mary High School Band of Union

(2) That there should be an ex-students' day when members of the Union should meet in the school and spend the day there.

(3) That there should be a six-monthly Union Magazine.

(4) That the Union should take up, when opportunity offered, important and necessary social work.

(5) That a Managing Committee consisting of four representatives from each nationality should be appointed to organise the scheme.

A Committee consisting of one member of each nationality was appointed by the meeting with powers to add to its number.

Ex-students and teachers who were absent at the meeting of the 18th and who desire to join the Union are requested to send in their names to the Managing Committee, c/o. the School.

DR. N. HALL'S HEALTH-TONER

Dr. N. Hall's Health-Toner is the best remedy for those who are suffering from general debility or are convalescent and want strength. It can be had of all Chemists and of D. CHIMANLAL and CO. Princess-street, Bombay.

Wanted Agents for Sindh and Deccan, Apply sharp.

DR. N. HALL and Co.,
3468 Ahmedabad.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

HORNETS (4) BEAT ST. VINCENT'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA (1).

These two teams played off their tie in the third round of the above tournament on the Oval on Monday when a rather one-sided game ended in a victory for the Hornets by four goals to one. The game was not altogether without interest as the Poona boys showed pretty combination at times which for once at least bore fruit. But the Hornets were far too superior to them in pace and skill and their victory came as a matter of course. Their better training was manifest throughout and had their forwards shot more accurately, they might have run out winners by twice as many goals. They did not appear to have been much extended having had matters much to their liking. Against lighter opponents, whose returns were very feeble and who were totally outpaced, they were on the offensive practically throughout. Every one of the Hornets appeared to be in excellent condition and their meeting with the Colaba Hospital team should prove very interesting, as both teams are in hard training.

For the visiting team Samson at back played a very sound game. Newnes was very plodding and was seldom found wanting. Rustom, Writer and Rajal all played with pretty combination at times. But generally unsupported and being a little too slow for the opposing defence they finished badly. The opening exchanges were very even, but after a goal was scored they seemed to collapse. Within 14 minutes from the start Neill scored the first goal for the Hornets and Navin increased the lead the following minute. After the re-start Neill scored the third goal and Rajal reduced the margin for the Poona team. Neill scored again and the game ended in a win for the Hornets as stated:—

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Connell; James W. and James H; Rodrigues, White and Stephen; Downes, Navin, James, Neill and Rodrigues.

St. Vincent's High School Poona:—Correa; J. Castell and J. J. Samson; D. Ghyara. Newnes and Jamdari; Rushtom, A. Writer, E. Samson, L. Rajal and B. Dalaya.

Referees:—Mr. Ward and Capt. King-Mason.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Parsi Hockey Association v. Poona Gymkhana (Fourth round).

NEW RUSKIN LETTERS.

HELP AND KNOWLEDGE FROM DREAMS.

A series of over 300 letters by John Ruskin were sold at the Anderson Galleries, New York recently. All of them, according to the vendor are unpublished. The edges of some are scorched, the result of a fire in which they narrowly escaped destruction. The series were addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swan, who had charge of the St. George Museum founded by Ruskin at Sheffield.

In the letters, which range in date from 1855 to the late eighties, Ruskin tells of his ideals and ideas regarding the museum, and in many of them he refers to the additional material, he has bought, often with his reason for its choice, and his thoughts on popular education through an acquaintance with beautiful and unusual things.

It is perhaps on subjects other than the museum that Ruskin is most interesting. For instance concerning dreams, he says:—

"I am more accustomed to look for help and knowledge to dreams than most people in this country. . . . and I should like to know the circumstances of your dream. In all cases in which I have heard of lessons being given by them, they seem to have been kindly and serviceable ones."

Twenty-five of the letters, dating from January to November, 1877, are mainly from Venice, where Ruskin had gone to work. He calls it "a dreadful place," and speaks of his "self-condemnation"—"few people have lost more opportunities, failed in more duties, or fallen into so ridiculous errors." &c. Letters in another packet contain such passages as these:—

"I believe long years of suffering must pass, before any one will believe that Heaven and Hell are neither to be got into nor out of—but on the old terms. . . . I wish I could find that work drove away the demon of Melancholy. I fear the little imp is only a grotesque appropriate to bear the tittle of the gloomy angel."

And in another letter (1882) he exclaims:—

"I'm so pulled to pieces just now between pantomimes and the Bible of Amiens, and my stomach and my brains and my body and my soul, that whether I'm going to be Jonah, or St. Anthony, or Joseph, or Nebuchadnezzar, I, know no more than the Pope."

Among a batch of 25 letters written during 1882-3 is one which contains refecences to his illnesses, and to what he remembers most in his life.

'My faher's death, my mothers'—and that of the girl—who as they died—died for me—and by my fault. My own three illnesses since 1876 have all been brought on by my too much thinking of her: (she died in '75—but I was only stunned for the first two years."

This reference to "her" is presumed to be Miss La Touche, whom Ruskin desired to marry.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

A batch of 38 of the letters (all undated) were written to Mr. Thomas Dixon. They deal chiefly with art subjects, including Turner, Millais, and Pre-Raphaelitism. In one letter on books there is the following outspoken criticism:—

Kinglake's history is the basest thing that ever was written in nob's language. Jerrold's works are nonsense and often worse: Hamerton's are a boy's promising nonsense, he will do better in time—his books are at present useless; Huxley's are truth told with a base and false view of it: Kingley's novels are entirely unnecessary reading for workmen, and in many ways morbid and dangerous for anybody.

TERRITORIAL'S SAD DEATH.

FOUND DROWNED ON COLABA ROCKS.

ONLY SEVEN WEEKS IN INDIA.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Colaba Station Hospital, touching the death of Private Charles Carroll residing in the barracks at Colaba, Corporal O'Brien said the deceased came with him to India seven weeks ago. He never noticed anything wrong with the deceased, who appeared to be quite sane and who did his guard and other duties all right. The deceased got sick on Friday and got medicine. He was absent on Saturday. Witness heard on Sunday evening that a man was drowned. He went to the rocks and saw the body of the deceased He knew nothing of the deceased's private affairs. The deceased always appeared cheerful.

Private Giff said that the deceased complained of pain in his hip on Wednesday last. He last saw the deceased on Friday morning, when the latter told him that he was going sick, and left for the hospital but did not return since and had been missing since.

Private Maher said that on Sunday evening he saw three men near the rocks and went to see what it was, when he saw the body of the deceased lying on the rocks, face downwards and in uniform. He went to the Sergeant of the regiment and reported the matter.

The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found on the rocks at Colaba in a decomposed condition. There was no evidence to show how the deceased had come by his death.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Rungswami Durga, a Hindu, with the theft of a watch and other articles, valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Lieut. A. E. Young. The accused was also charged with the theft of articles, collectively valued at Rs. 110, belonging to three persons, living at Colaba. Lieut. Young missed the articles on Thursday morning and he reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused at Bhuleshwar and found the stolen property in a trunk which the accused had given to a woman to keep. It was also found that the accused had robbed one Patrick Francis, a servant in the employ of Lieut. Beard, of wearing apparel and cash of the value of Rs. 88, and two other persons, of articles of smaller values. The accused was convicted and as he had three previous convictions he was sentenced to an aggregate term of a year and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

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OPINION.

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

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ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The subjects discussed by the All-India Congress Committee yesterday were the reformation of Secretary of State's Council, constitution of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, their extension and broadening of franchises and appointment of a larger number of Indians on the Executive Councils. The Committee will formulate to-day their recommendations to the Congress.

THE GOKHALE SOCIETY.

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The inauguration meeting of the Gokhale Society was held last evening on the grounds of Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru's house after the sitting of the Congress Committee had terminated. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, president of the Society, took the chair and Mrs. Besant delivered an address on Mr. Gokhale. The speaker, dealing with various aspects of deceased's character, referred to the national upheaval taking place and urged on Indians to take advantage of the coming opportunity When the British Empire would undergo reconstruction, she said India would be left out of consideration, if she did not unite and speak with one voice. She implored Indians to rise above their religious differences, unfortunately dividing politics, and to make a common cause with different communities, otherwise there would be no redemption for her and she would continue in perpetual bondage.

SANATOGEN CASE.

JUSTICE DARLING AND THE TASK OF "DEVIL'S ADVOCATE."

The action brought by Mr. A. W. Scales, formerly joint manager against his late employers, "Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co.," proprietors of Sanatogen for wrongful dismissal, ended on March 28 in the King's Bench Division in a verdict for the defendant, writes the "Daily News."

Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C. (for the defence), suggested that the only ground for expecting this action to succeed was the fact that the defendant was a German and that there was a war on, but he thought it hardly necessary to ask a British jury not to let any such matter prejudice their minds. Counsel contended that the sole object of the defendant was to get the business sold to an English company and to get Mr. Muller, his joint manager, placed in an internment camp. The Alien Internment Committee, however, were of the opinion that it was in the interest of this country that Muller should not be interned, and Sir John Simon announced this in the House of Commons.

Counsel concluded by saying he did not intend to put Max Muller in the witness-box because he might be asked all sorts of questions about the facts and figures of the "Sanatogen" business and all kinds of information might be obtained from him.

Mr. Eric Hudson, advertisement writer for the defendant, gave evidence that Mr. Scales spoke to him about the scheme and asked. "Why should we go on making money for these German swine when we should be making it ourselves" He added that witness ought to be getting a thousand a year. Mr. Scales further spoke of "getting Muller interned."

Sir William Bull, M.P., a member of the firm of Messrs. Bull and Bull (solicitors for defence) told the Court he attended before the Internment Committee, and gave evidence about the business and Max Muller.

Mr. Matthews: Beyond that, did you use your influence in any way to prevent Max Muller being interned?—Sir William Bull: No never.

Summing up, Mr. Justice Darling said it was very difficult for an advocate to appear for a German against an Englishman but not so difficult as it was for the Devil's advocate in the Middle Ages, who had to appear for the evil one in heresy cases. (Laughter.)

The jury eventually found for the defendant and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

RAID INTERRUPTS SPEECH BY MR. BILLING.

An extraordinary episode in connection with the Zeppelin raid in mail week occurred in a provincial theatre where a mass meeting was being addressed by Mr. Pemberton-Billing M.P. The speaker had just opened with the words, "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I come here to plead with you to assist men in demanding a strong air service." when the audience was electrified by the ominous sound of a "buzzer." Instantly they rose to their feet and looked towards the speaker for a word of advice in the emergency. "P. B." thereupon calmly remarked: "If the cowards will leave the hall quietly, I will address the balance of the audience, if any." The grim humour of the situation appealed to many of his hearers, and a substantial residuum remained for forty minutes to hear the completion of the speech. Mr. Pemberton-Billing subsequently said the affair was probably the most dramatic object lesson within his personal experience.

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NADAWATUL ULAMA AT POONA.

CONFERENCE OF MAHOMEDAN CLERGY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 24.

Nadwatul Ulama or the conference of Mahomedan clergy presided over by Moulana Shah Sulaiman Saheb Phulwari began its sittings in the spacious pandal erected in the compound of the old Mir's Bungalow in Poona City on Friday. There were about 2,000 persons present including representatives from all parts of India, among whom were his Holiness Pir Saheb of Baghdad, Nawa Ali Hassan Khan, and Moulvi Abdul Hai from Lucknow, Moulvi Hamidudin and Shah Nizamudin of Hyderabad, Moulana Abdus Subhan and Hajee Moosa Sait from Madras, Mufti Anwarul Haq, M.A., of Bhopal, Dr. Khan Saheb Sheik Sarfroz of Nasik, Moulvi Mahomed Kasim of Cuttack, and influential representatives of other committees. Mahomedans received the president with great outburst of enthusiasm

The proceedings opened with the recitation of a short prayer from the Koran. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Poona, in a short speech then proposed and Professor Abdul Kader Shaikh of the Deccan Collegs seconded that Moulvi Shah Sulaiman Saheb take the chair. Moulvi Abdul'a Ahmed on behalf of the Reception Committee welcomed the President and delegates to the fifteenth conference in the capital of the Deccan. He dealt with the precedence which the Deccan enjoyed over other parts of India, inasmuch as the Arabs first came to the Deccan in India and the Deccan has produced some very learned Mahomedan scholars and divines and has been for many years the home of five Mahomedan kingdoms. Owing to various vicissitudes the Moslems in the Deccan were now in a fallen state. He regretted that other communities in this country are making wonderful progress while the Moslems are still members of backward communities. But Government was trying its best to improve the interests of secular education amongst the Mahomedans and it is hoped that the interest of their religious and moral education will at least to some extent receive the sympathetic attention of such a learned body as the Nadwatul Ulama, to which Government is annually giving a grant of Rs. 6,000.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President in his speech laid great stress on the urgent need amongst the Mahomedans of religious and moral education, which would not only make them pious Muslims and sympathetic towards sister communities but would also make them true and loyal to their rulers. He said Islam teaches unflinching obedience to their rulers and most emphatically forbids disloyalty. The objects and aims of the Nadwatul Ulama are to remove the darkness of ignorance and irreligion, and to make the Muslims true to their faith and their rulers.

The report of Nadwa was read by the Honorary Secretary, Moulvi Abdul Hai and and was unanimously adopted.

A resolution expressing sorrow for the untimely death of Moulana Abdulla Haq was passed and the day's proceedings terminated.

At the second day's proceedings of the Nadwatul Ulama there was again a large audience present. Moulana Abdur Rahaman Nigrami, student of Nadwa, spoke long and eloquently on the beauties of the Islamic faith and need for religious and ethical education amongst Moslems, Moulana Abdullah Ahmed proposed that an auxiliary committee of Nadwa be formed for the purpose of giving practical effect to the aims of the Nadwa by establishing a school for the teaching of Arabic. Shah Nizamudin Saheb in seconding said that such an auxiliary committee should be established in all important towns in Gujarat and the Deccan. The proposition was agreed to.

Moulvi Sayed Sulaiman proposed and Moulvi Mahomed Kasim of Cuttack seconded that a few promising students from here should be sent to the Nadwa College for the purpose of studying religious and other branches of Arabic learning. Scholarships for the purpose of encouraging such students were promptly promised by several gentlemen among the audience. An address by Moulvi Sayed Sulaiman on what the Nadwa teaches its students in fitting them for their careers as preceptors concluded the proceedings.

NEW YORK AND GERMAN LINERS.

President Wilson is advised by the "New York Hearald" to seize some of the German ships interned in American ports in retaliation for the murder of Americans on the Sussex and the Englishman. It would be a good haul. According to a newspaper correspondent three of them—the Imperator, the Veterland, and the Kronprinzessin Cecilie—are moored in the Hudson so close to the New York side that German-speaking visitors on shore can converse freely in German with the crews in the stern. As the Imperator and the Vaterland are each of them over 50,000 tons—half as big again as the Mauretania—and as the Cecilie is the crack greyground of the North German Lloyd fleet, the three would form quite a useful nucleus for an American merchant marine.

CAN UNIVERSITIES MAKE MEN OF BUSINESS?

Mr. H A. Roberts, the Secretary of the Cambridge University Appointments Board, discusses interestingly in the "Sunday Chronicle" the question of "Whether the University produces men capable of taking their part with credit in practical affairs" He says:

"I may be allowed to quote a piece of evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service by a well-known man of business. This eminent businessman declared that in growing measure the captains of industry in this country are applying to him for men with high University training, and in reply to questions from members of the Royal Commission he said:—

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY'S REPLY.

"'We have employed a large number of them. We started employing them in 1907. At that time our business began to expand extremely rapidly, and we found ourselves in need of men capable of managing and handling other men, men of initiative and tact, capable of grasping new situations, and, generally, men possessed of all the qualities of character and intelligence and mental development which are required for occupying important posts in a business. . . .

"'At that time we took into our business in one of these positions a University man from another business, and we were very much struck at once with the consequences of it. He seemed to be able to exchange ideas with us to much greater advantage, and to carry them out more on the lines that we were desiring. As a consequence of that, I think, perhaps more than any other single factor, I wrote to Mr. Roberts and tried to indicate the type of man that we were looking for, and asked him whether he could supply him.

"'My colleagues as well as I myself found, as time went on and the expansion became more rapid, that the experiment proved a very great success. We took more and more of such men, and in the course of the five years which have elapsed since then we have taken 41 men from Cambridge for the general part of our business, and five scientific men for the technical side of the business. Of those 41 men, only one was a failure from lack of success—mentally, so to speak.'

"I may add that this witness also affirmed emphatically that if he wanted to extend his business, or to open another great business, he would man his staff in the same way."

"Moreover, this witness was asked the pointed question: 'How comes it that you have not drawn from German universities, because, after all, what I may call industrial chemistry enters very largely into your business, I take it?' The reply was: 'Yes I do not think that we are impressed as a body with the type of man that is turned out from them for our purposes.'

"I have seen a great deal of the product of the schools (and they are very numerous) in which boys are from an early age taught science and little else. We here are only too anxious to make the most of all the scientific ability we come across; but the number of these boys who become relatively ineffective for business purposes owing to a want of breadth of outlook is lamentable, and is, if possible, a more wicked waste than that of those who without any literary or linguistic capacity are trained on Latin and Greek.

BEWARE OF EARLY SPECIALISATION.

"The error we have to correct is that of too early specialisation, whether it be literary or whether it be scientific. Dr. William Garnett, in a recent article in the "Daily Telegraph," summed up the position admirably when he pleaded for a general scientific education of a popular kind in all secondary schools. Such an education would not necessarily be expensive in the matter of time, and it would have the great advantage of enabling any boy with a real scientific bent to discover that he had it, and to specialise in due time. The importance of this to the future welfare of the country seems to me incapable of exaggeration.

"The idea of a purely scientific education for everybody as a panacea is, I am persuaded, a profound delusion."

ALL-INDIA SHIAH COLLEGE.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 24.

Presiding at the All-India Shiah College meeting to-day, Sir James Meston, in the course of his speech referring to the criticisms of the scheme that the promoters were aiming at a rival to Aligarh, said, he trusted that these suggestions were mistaken and baseless. In the first place, he continued, the promoters' address of last January categorically disclaimed any hostility to Aligarh. The truth was that Aligarh was crowded and more students could not be taken. Long before a Shiah College had been thought of prominent Mahomedan educationists pressed the urgent need of another Islamic College. The new college would serve to relieve the pressure on Aligarh. If there was rivalry it would be the healthy competition of learning and not of theological disputes. If it offered special privileges to Shiahs, it must be remembered, it will be built mainly with Shiah money. His Honour hoped that the meeting could dismiss with equal contempt, the suggestion that the college would foment discussion between Shiahs and Sunnis. Such discussion was due to ignorance and spread of knowledge was the best antidote.

LATER.

Commenting on the establishment of a Shiah college the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says that this will tend to accentuate the already existing differences between Shiahs and Sunnis. The paper points out that prominent Shiahs like the Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Raja of Mahmudabad and others have kept aloof from the movement.

HUMAN HEREDITY.

"EVERYTHING THAT SHAKES US FROM HUMDRUM."

"One of the recent studies in human heredity which we owe to the energy of Dr. C. B. Davenport and the generosity of the supporters of the Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbour, Long Island, concerns those interesting variants who are called 'rovers,'" says Professor J. A. Thomson, in the "New Statesman," discussing the Roving Impulse.

"In a marked and specific way they are restless and disinclined to settle down, they run away from home, they play truant from school, they suddenly resign good situations, they disappear for years.

"To a greater or less extent their life is swayed by a wandering impulse which now and again becomes irresistible. When the impulse is strong and well marked its expression is spoken of as nomadism, and it appears to be in a high degree heritable. It may find outcrop in a quite pathological fugue when the wanderer is found far from home in a dazed or excited state, or in a harmless passion for travel and exploration, but it seems to be a specific bent.

"Is a roving bent a 'unit character,' like great mathematical or musical ability, or can the illustrations of it be analysed into a number of component factors, such as curiousity, pique, dislike of humdrum work, antipathy to particular people, unwillingness to face the consequences of misdeeds, and so on?

"It appears to be the general opinion of alienists that there are quite specific 'nomadic' sports or variations, and this is supported by Dr. Davenport's evidence of the recurrence of 'nomadic' traits generation after generation in a hundred family histories. He regards nomadism as probably a sex-linked recessive character. 'Sons are nomadic only when their mothers belong to nomadic stock. Daughters are nomadic only when the mother belong to such stock and the father is actually nomadic. When both parents are nomadic the expectation is that all the children will be.' He is convinced that nomadism is a perfectly definite heritable character.

"Dr. Davenport regards nomadism rather as a negative than as a positive trait, holding that the characters which normally make for steadness and settling-down are weak or absent, with the result that a primitive wandering impulse finds uninhabited expression.

"Dr. Davenport makes the interesting point that the choice of an occupation often illustrates an attempt to satisfy a roving impulse. Thus the antithesis between tinker and tailor is familiar, and *the railway guard and the itinerant preacher, may be 'rovers' in disguise.* If the assumption be correct that primitive man was nomadic in the ordinary sense of the word, a probability is established in favour of Dr. Davenport's view that a wandering tendency is still widespread among men as a surviving ancient trait which now and again asserts itself.

"It is important not to think of the human 'rover' as necessarily pathological, for whether he is one in whom an ancient instinct has been rehabiliated, or one who has been born with a novel mind body pattern, "there are possibilities in him of up-grade development." Repression may make a criminal of the stowaway who might have been a great explorer, a poacher of one who might have been a naturalist-traveller, or a 'rolling-stone' of one who might have been a scholar-gypsy.

"It is almost certain that when the war is over many who were restless will be glad to settle down, while many who had a strong dose of the 'gene determining domesticity' will feel an irresistible disposition to rove, and what we venture to suggest is that these things—especially everything that shakes us from humdrum and what Shakespeare called 'life-harming heaviness'—may be made to work together for good."

CUSTOM HOUSE VIGILANCE.

I have just come across an example of the sleepless vigilance of Custom House authorities that ought not to go unrecorded, writes a correspondent in the "Daily News." I quote it from the letter of a Cambridge man who went down with the Persia—and came up again He dived as the ship heeled over, escaped one of the funnels by three feet as they rolled over on top of him, got pulled into a boat, drifted about for a night and a day with a biscuit and half a keg of water between forty-eight people, and was finally rescued and taken to Alexandria, where, observes the writer, "we were met by an ass of a man asking whether we had any tobacco or shells to declare."

SHIP'S PRIZE MONEY.

Prize money now is a trifle compared with what fell to lucky crews in the palmy days of the 18th century. After the capture of the single Spanish ship Hermione in 1762 by the Active and the Favourite the rear-admiral and the commodore, who had not even been present, received between them £64,963 3s. 9d. Of the Active's crew, Captain Sawyer got £65,053 1's. 2d., three commissioned officers each £13,004 14s. 1d., eight warrant officers each £4,336 3s. 2d., 20 petty officers each £1,806 10s. 10d., and 150 seamen and marines each £485 5s. 4d —total, £251,020 12s. The Favourite's share was £203,181 4s. 3d. Twenty wagons triumphantly brought the treasure from Portsmouth to London.

(Continued from Column 6.)

He would like to say, categorically, that there had been no instance in the war, in any single place in which military operations had taken place, in which either a naval or a military commander had been asked by the civil power to undertake an operation of any kind with a force which he had declared to be insufficient for the purpose. That was a statement which he made without the smallest reserve, and he hoped that Lord Beresford, when next he thought it necessary to offer general criticisms against the Government, would be so good as to bear that fact in mind.

ADVANCE TO BAGDAD.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

In the House of Lords on [illegible] 20, Lord Beresford asked whether the General Officer Commanding the British Forces now besieged at Kut-el-Amara had recommended, or was responsible for, the decision to advance on Ctesiphon, or whether in carrying out that advance he was acting under the direct orders of the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Mesopotamia. It must be remembered, he said, that an accident or a reverse in this part of the world must mean the loss of British prestige, for the Turks would then be able to say that they had been victorious not only in Europe but in Asia. He was informed that General Townshend started with less than a division, when he ought to have had three divisions. His line of communication was 380 miles long, and was of the worst kind possible. No despatches had been published since last April though there had been three battles since, two of which had been of a tremendous and terrible character. The troops had fought desperately for three days while short of water, and had added to the traditions of the British and Indian Armies. The method of the retreat had been of the highest military character, for General Townshend succeeded in getting back ninety miles to the river without the loss of a gun or prisoner. They had heard it officially stated in the House of Commons that the provision of medical necessities was "shocking." But they had not yet heard anything on the question of the military necessities, except that the Government were anxiously considering the position. That position was caused by their own folly—by their own want of knowledge of war—by the political and civilian element controlling the war, and by their first paying attention to policy, and then turning it over, when decided upon, to the soldier or sailor for him to dictate what forces were necessary to make it a success. The whole of these auxiliary expeditions had been a series of gambles, and they had no right to gamble with the lives of men for political and not for military necessities. He hoped that his remarks would not be called mischievous, for he really wanted to help the Government. He had not taken much part in public life lately, but he would say he had written a letter to the Prime Minister, which he hoped to have leave to publish by and by, and he assured the House that if the advice in it had been taken the Lusitania would not have been torpedoed, and the battleships would not have been lost at the Dardanelles. The position in Mesopotamia now was that the relief party which had been sent out would itself have to be relieved. The relief expedition ought not to have started until it was absolutely ready and certain to be able to go straight to General Townshend. He would like to know whether General Townshend was responsible for the advance on Bagdad, and whether he was consulted as to the number and equipment of the force he considered necessary. If that were not so, the House ought to take note of the continual reverses and retreats, which really amounted to disasters. The Government ought to give more information than they had hitherto given.

NO DESIRE TO EVADE RESPONSIBILITY.

Lord Islington said that he would confine his answer to the question of which the noble lord had given notice. If General Townshend had made any representations prior to the advance they would, of course, have been addressed to the general officer commanding, who was at that time Sir John Nixon. No such recommendation or representation had been reported home. The responsibility for the advance did not rest with General Townshend. The advance was authorised by his Majesty's Government on the advice of the general officer commanding in Mesopotamia and the Government of India. As to whether General Townshend was consulted by the general officer commanding he was not in a position to say. The Government had no information as to what might have taken place in consultation between General Townshend and Sir Nixon prior to the advance. At present, when the campaign was actually proceeding, it would be in the highest degree injurious to the public interest to publish anything of a detailed character either in regard to the past or the present. Since February 16 the conduct of the operations had been transferred from the India Office to the War Office, which was now carrying on the campaign in conjunction with the Government of India and its military department. He wished to re-echo what had been said with regard to the forces in Mesopotamia. The troops, both British and Indian, taking part in the operations had displayed qualities of courage and endurance which would compare favourably with that shown in any other part of the world. (Cheers). He was obliged to give a very imperfect answer to the questions that had been put, solely out of regard to the public interest. The Government had no desire to evade responsibility for what had taken place, and at the proper time, and when the public interest would not suffer injury, they would be prepared to face the closest possible scrutiny.

Viscount Midleton appreciated that a certain amount of reticence was necessary, but thought something might be published with regard to the earlier stages of the operations.

NOT DICTATED BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The Marquess of Crewe said that he had not know what had been received in the form of despatches. He appreciated the grounds of the desire that they should be issued not merely because of the intrinsic character of the operations, but because so many of them had friends and relatives concerned.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 25, 1916.

THE TASK TO BE FACED.

The London financial papers of the first rank have recently been discussing the important questions of international trade which should engage the serious attention of the Imperial Conference, which it has now been resolved to hold immediately after the close of the war and at which Mr. Runciman is to preside. An exceedingly frank contribution on the subject by a writer in "The Statist" of 25th March last warns the British people against entertaining economic delusions on the subject, especially regarding the domination of international trade by Germany once more. "Let us not deceive ourselves," says this able writer,

"If Germany comes out of this war without being broken up, or without being revolutionised, she will inevitably begin as soon as possible to prepare for a war of revenge. If revolution in Germany follows the war, the Revolutionary Government may take a wiser and more statesmanlike view of the real interests of Germany. But if the Prussian junkers continue to dominate the policy of Germany we must make up our minds to a preparation for a war of revenge. Therefore, mere treaty engagements will only hold good as long as Germany feels herself too weak to break them. The real truth, as we of this journal see it, is that the domination of international trade by Germany can be ended only by other countries becoming at least as well educated in science as Germany is."

This is a correct view to take of the action which Germany will take after peace has been once more established. There is a small body of farsighted British economists, who have serenely and dispassionately watched the progress of the war, who firmly entertain the opinion that Germany will be scotched but not economically killed as the consequence of the present terrific hostilities with its enormous destruction of capital, men and materials. Under the circumstances it would be reasonable to expect that in a few years more Germany will lay afresh a solid foundation on which in years to come she may rear that economic edifice which shall realise her great ambition to command the entire trade of the world, an ambition which her own foolish miscalculations have for the present frustrated. Let those who glibly talk now of emasculating Germany, so that she may never raise her head against the great nations of the world to command their trade, read, mark and inwardly digest what further follows from the pen of the writer in "The Statist" whose authority, based on great practical experience, to speak on the subject is undoubted.

"Take the case of the United Kingdom. She became the leading seafaring, manufacturing, banking and commercial country in the world nearly a century before Germany. And yet in about another half a century Germany has obtained control of some of the most important branches of British trade. Not only that but she has obtained control of important portions of all the trade of the British empire and of most continental countries as well."

If history is past politics then it goes without saying that we must carefully bear in mind with sobriety of judgment, unwarped by ancient jealousies and animosities, the economic history of Germany since she sprang up into a great military and commercial Power after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. We cannot think of the present and the future without the facts so plainly revealed to us by German economic history of the last fifty years. The writer in "The Statist," at this stage, inquires how Germany gained that enviable position. The answer given is as follows:—"Partly, no doubt, the Government was behind all the traders, whether bankers, manufacturers or merchants. It was their commercial traveller and their backer." This is the great and invaluable lesson which German business economics have taught not only to the British world of commerce but all the trading nations on the surface of the globe. That is the lesson which Mr. Runciman and his colleagues, as well as the great colonial premiers, who will take an active part in the Imperial Conference, will have to bear in mind if, in the future, Great Britain is to maintain that supremacy which she enjoyed from the close of the Napoleonic wars till 1885. And we need not impress on the Government of India that, if this country is to be represented at the Imperial Conference, whether by expert administrators or by I dian men of commerce, well conversant with the development of the world's trade during the last half a century, it is highly essential that there should be at its back all the strength and support of British and Indian merchants and bankers, just as Germany had, while developing with firm determination her own world trade since the eighties of the last century. We lay the greatest stress on this point, having regard to the indubitable fact that the merchants and bankers in this country, British and Indian, were, till a few years ago, absurdly kept at arms length, thanks to the Civilian bureaucracy, which has arrogated to itself omniscience in matters of trade and industry as it has in all other matters. The merchants and bankers of this country, we cannot refrain from observing, owe a deep debt of gratitude to the great statesman who recently retired from the administration of this country. No Viceroy before him had so courageously and consistently borne in mind throughout the legitimate wants and wishes of those engaged in the commerce and industries of the country. It would be a dereliction of duty, and woeful neglect to remain heedless in the near future of those wants and wishes when the civilized world begins with a clean page of economics after the cessation of the war.

Let us now remind the reader of those national traits which made Germany so dominating a factor in international commerce according to the writer in "The Statist" during the last 30 years.

"But mainly, Germany has attained to her pre-eminence in trade because she was scientifically the best educated country in the world. It is all very well to talk about trickery and dodgery and double-dealing, and the rest. Granted Germany did resort to unworthy dodges of every kind. Are we seriously to be told by the Governments of the Entente Allies that dodgery, trickery and duplicity are ruling influences in economics? Are honesty, brains, intelligence, knowledge, skill, and high character all of no avail? Are the lowest and most unworthy tricks able to overcome them? It is nonsense to say so, unworthy of children, not to talk of men who profess to be statesmen. The real truth is that the Germans are superior to their competitors in most of the natural sciences, and most particularly of all in metallurgy and chemisty; also in the manufacture of drugs and dyes."

It is the part of wisdom for statesman of sobriety, well-balanced mind and judicial impartiality to reject, of course, all that is base and mean, all that savours of intrigue and chicanery and all that is repugnant to the high ideals of commercial righteousness and morality. But that would be sorry statesmanship, and fruitful of future woe, were there to be a wholesale blind condemnation of everything German, even of those matters in which the excellence of that nation in matters of trades and industries is acknowledged to be unsurpassed. It may be that in the present frame of mind the majority will be heedless of the voice of wisdom and economic sagacity. Undoubtedly it is a voice crying at present in the wilderness but the day is near at hand when that voice will not only be articulate but dominant. We may conclude this article by quoting the final observations of the writer in "The Statist."

"It would be wearisome to catalogue all the branches of science in which the Germans are superior. It is more to the point to turn to ourselves. We had an immense advantage in practically a century's start of Germany, and we are now crying out that in another half century Germany has beaten us. The question is Why and How? And the answer to that is simply dislike of science, disbelief in real education and lastly mental indolence. We have kept up at the older universities a system of education which was established in the Middle Ages. And we flattered ourselves that the kind of teaching which suited the schoolmen is also adapted to make Britishers supreme in the economic world to-day. As long as we indulge in that folly, so long will Germany beat us, let us resort to what alliances, and what treaty engagements we may please. If, instead of trusting to engagements with our Allies we trust to our own intelligence and our own industry, we shall do very much better. There is no reason that we know why we should not discuss every question that our Allies desire to discuss with us. There is no reason that we can imagine why we should not collaborate with our Allies in peace as well as in war. But neither in peace nor in war shall we retain the foremost place in the world by the assistance of our Allies. That must be done by our own exertions, and, above all, by our own superior intelligence, and to secure for ourselves superior intelligence we must be superior in chemistry and in all the natural sciences."

Truer words were never more courageously and ingenuously spoken at this momentous juncture, which the historian of the future will declare to have been an epoch-making one in the world of economics.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

In his presidential address at the third session of the Sind Provincial Conference, which was held last week at Larkhana, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri referred with justifiable pride and gratification to the "open entente between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, which was long the pious wish of all true lovers of India, but which is now an accomplished fact." There can be no more convincing proof of this most encouraging sign of the times than the Larkhana Conference itself, in which Hindus and Mahomedans met as members of one household for the promotion of its common interest. Mr. Bhurgri's emphasis on the Moslem League episode in Bombay was inevitable for two reasons. In the first place that incident, as he himself said, has raised an important constitutional question,—a question which transcending the bounds of purely communal politics has become one of national moment. "The importance of the incident," he rightly pointed out,

"can scarcely be exaggerated. It has exercised the minds of the whole thinking public of India, and has stirred the feelings of the people, particularly of the Mussalmans, to their very depths. Opinion and feeling on the subject have found expression in almost every quarter. The press, representative of Indian opinion, has voiced the people's feeling in the matter in no uncertain accents, and seldom have the people at large been so affected by a single incident as by the incident in question."

Hence, the imperative necessity for a thorough and impartial enquiry into the matter by Government,—a necessity on which we have insisted time and again in common with the general voice of public opinion in India,—to no avail. The general regret and disappointment at this attitude of Government is all the greater as, to quote Mr. Bhurgri again, "it is the reputation of Government that is undeservingly suffering,"—apart, of course, from the menace to the rights of the people that the incident has involved. Another reason for Mr. Bhurgri's emphasis on this matter will be apparent, when it is recalled that he himself gave notice of a Resolution demanding an enquiry of the character referred to at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council,—a Resolution that was, however, disallowed.

Notes of the Day

The Crisis.

There will be as much satisfaction in India, and we imagine, in all parts of the British Empire that the crisis in the Cabinet has been settled, as there appears to be in England. Had the malcontents in the Cabinet and their coadjutors in the Commons succeeded in breaking up the Government at this juncture they would have struck a blow at the unity of the Empire and the whole Allied cause, which Mr. Asquith did not describe in exaggerated terms when he spoke of it as a "formidable disaster." The justification of the Coalition Government is that it represents all the best elements in the country, without distinction of party, under the leadership of the one man who is recognised by the vast bulk of the people as the ordained leader of the nation in this crisis. Nobody wants Mr. Asquith to be replaced by either Mr. Lloyd George or Sir Edward Carson, and there could be no other result of a general election at the present moment than the return of Mr. Asquith to the premiership with the confidence of the country in him enhanced and emphasised. Everyone is agreed that Great Britain has got to supply a certain number of men. The difference is as to whether the ultimate measure of compulsion is absolutely necessary at the moment or not. That is a difference that obviously allows for an honest compromise, so long as it is agreed that the end is to be achieved one way or the other. Mr. Henderson's proposal,—if it is his,—solves the problem. It is important, however, that these differences should not be thrashed out in public and the Government have taken a wise and patriotic course in deciding that the discussion shall take place in a secret session of Parliament.

The Feeling of the Country.

Reuter to-day, in spite of the settlement, reverts to the controversy and quotes "Reynolds' Newspaper" as stating that, if the Liberals continue their attacks on Mr. Lloyd George, he will resign and shock the country with his version of the cause of past blunders. We do not know that what "Reynolds' Newspaper" says is of any importance, and the prominence which Reuter gives to this unseemly threat is of a piece with the habitual tendency of that agency to advertise the disturbing elements in the nation's councils at the present time,—elements which we now know command only a contemptible support in the country. On Saturday we were audaciously informed, in another telegram, that the Wimbledon election showed that the country was fairly evenly divided "with a slight bias in favour of the Coalition." Nothing could more graphically warn us of the danger of accepting the estimates which Reuter's Agency sends of the situation in England. One election has gone against the Coalition as a result of an unworthy scare raised in a county that is peculiarly affected by the fear of aerial raids; the hero of that election has, after a sensational beginning, become one of the bores of Parliament, whose rising is the signal for a general departure for the lobbies.

The Lesson of Wimbledon.

The lesson of the Wimbledon election is not that there is merely a slight bias in favour of the Coalition, but that the overwhelming opinion of the country is in its favour. There can be no other meaning of the contemptible number of votes polled by the Northcliffe candidate. Such a declaration of popular opinion coming at the psychological moment should have once and for all blown the bubble of Northcliffism, Carsonism and all the rest of the unruly elements which seem to think that their own bickerings are of greater interest than the real business of the prosecution of the war. "It may not be amiss," wrote the "Westminister Gazette," in Mail week, "to remind ourselves that the war in which the world is interested, is not between Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Asquith or Mr. Bonar Law, and that the centre of operations is not London or the House of Commons." If the reminder were required, and we think it was, the Wimbledon election has emphasised it with a vengeance, and any minister or other politician, Mr. Lloyd George or anyone else, who in the face of that reminder ventured to try and break up the Government, with the object of exposing the alleged blunders of his colleagues or opponents at this critical juncture, would be merely digging his own grave.

Germany and Portugal.

Herr Harden publishes in the "Zukunft" a daring criticism of the German official account of the intervention of Portugal. After alluding to the remarkable that "many people seem to think that forgery is a legitimate weapon" in these days of howitzers, torpedoes, bombs, poisonous gas, mines, and burning liquids, he says:—

Has Portugal violated the duties of neutrality? That is stated in the March Note of the Berlin Government. The President and the Prime Minister have answered loudly that it is not so, and that, as Portugal never declared her neutrality, and so never assumed the duties of a neutral, she could not be guilty of their violation. If this statement can be proved to be false, and if the cupboards of our Foreign Office contain any declaration of neutrality by Portugal, it ought to be brought to light speedily. What is certain is that on August 7, 1914, three days after England's declaration of war, the Ministry and the Chambers at Lisbon agreed in the resolution to fulfil every duty imposed upon them by the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

Herr Harden, after carefully explaining the Portuguese case, adds a warning about Spain and Brazil:—

Before Alfonso XIII, and Count Romanones would resolve upon war against their dearest friends, faith in Germany's victory would have to be much more deeply rooted in them. We have not got so far as that. That is taught by the attitude of Portugal even more plainly than by the attitude of Greece and Rumania. Whether Brazil, who doubtless would act only in agreement with Argentina and Chili, desires to give help to the mother country must soon become clear. He who abuses the Portuguese wounds the Brazilians. So renounce big talking. Thirteen States at war. That is enough for the present.

The Humanitarian Fund.

The Bombay Humanitarian Fund celebrated its fifth annual gathering on Friday. As Mr. Vimadalal happily put it, it is indeed a relief to turn from the daily accounts of human conflict to hear the message of love and mercy proclaimed by this institution. Mr. Chambers, who presided over the gathering, made some practical suggestions which we trust will be carried out by the workers of the Fund. One or two in particular, which he mentioned, deserve to be emphasised. He called upon the humanitarians to try to prevent the indignities to which prisoners are exposed in the barred apartment of the High Court. He rightly described the bullock cart in Bombay as the most atrocious vehicle imaginable and urged upon the organisers of the Fund to offer prizes to those who would invent a cart that would be more "humane." We trust that in this matter the authorities responsible for allowing the present carts to ply will also bestir themselves. The Fund is carrying out a most admirable propagandist work, not only in Bombay, but throughout the country and it deserves to be better supported than it is.

India and the Empire.

Of all Mr. Chamberlain's official statements, none has been so satisfactory as the one which, according to Reuter, he is reported to have just made in the Commons, that the Indian Government had been informed as to the scope of the Economic Conference in Paris and had been assured that, if, as a result of the Conference, any action should be contemplated, no step would be taken without full consultation with them as with the Dominion Governments. Hitherto, the Dominions seem to have been the favourites of the Imperial Government. Their representatives have been welcomed in England with open arms, favours have been showered upon them and more have been promised for the future. India alone has been allowed to remain as of yore the Cindrella of the Imperial family. It is, therefore, something, after all, that the Government of India at any rate, will be consulted before any far-reaching measures affecting the economic relations of the Empire and the Allies are adopted.

Indians and I. E. S.

The announcement that another Indian, Mr. Kumara Nayar B.A., (Mad.) B.Sc., (Leeds), a Government of India scholar, has been recommended to the Secretary of State for India, for an appointment in the Indian Educational Service, will be received with gratification, as, with the three others who are already in the service, Mr. Nayar will be the fourth Indian to obtain this coveted admission. The practice of excluding Indians of recognised talents and merits from this service, has, besides creating a feeling of resentment in the minds of educated Indians, also tended to disuade distinguished Indian students from entering the Educational Department, the discouragement arising from the feeling that whatever abilities or distinction they might possess, they could not, in their whole career, expect anything more than the maximum salary of the Provincial Service, which is only a little more than that on which an English youth from Oxford or Cambridge starts in the Department. Indians like Prof. J. C. Bose, whose discoveries and research work are known to, and applauded by, the whole scientific world, have been denied admission to the Indian Educational Service; and it is therefore with not a little surprise, that the Indian public have observed the signs of a welcome change in the practice of the Government. Whether it be due to the present dearth of deserving men for recruitment from England, or that the Government have resolved to follow a new line is is to be hoped that this will be the beginning of a new policy involving a more equal distribution of Indians and Europeans in the service.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND AMERICA

GERMAN WAR COUNCIL DELIBERATING

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESSES IN WEST

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE TIGRIS.

Further French progress is reported on the Western front with the repulse of the Germans westward of Vauquois and successful *coups-de-main in* Avocourt wood.

There has been a renewal of the reports of a big German offensive against the Ypres salient, which are probably of German origin. The British made a successful raid on the enemy's trenches south-west of Thiepval.

A great War Council at German headquarters is deliberating the crisis with America, and the position is viewed with the utmost seriousness by Government circles.

The American Government is tentatively arranging to cope with possible severance with Germany.

An order in Council has been published prohibiting the publication of any report or speculations upon the proceedings of the secret session of Parliament.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has received the French Cross of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of his services in the Mediterranean.

"Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia reports repeated counter-attacks which the enemy pressed with the greatest determination. They penetrated part of the new line but the British hold the enemy's first trenches which were taken previously. The Turks' losses were enormous.

GENL. SIR IAN HAMILTON.

HONOURED BY FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.

General Joffre has decorated Sir Ian Hamilton with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in recognition of his services in the Mediterranean.

The Maharana of Udeypore paid a surprise visit to the Rishikul College at Hardwar, on Sunday.

GERMANO-AMERICAN CRISIS.

WAR COUNCIL AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

GERMAN CRISIS WITH AMERICA.

WAR COUNCIL AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

POSITION VIEWED WITH UTMOST SERIOUSNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

A great War Council at German Headquarters is deliberating the crisis with America. The position is viewed with the utmost seriousness by Government circles, who demand that the situation must be examined in all its aspects, in order to meet the latest danger.

Not only politicians but military and naval representatives are participating in the Council.

The papers supporting the Government advise caution and appeal to America's sense of justice, but the majority of the press refuses to hear of abandoning submarine warfare and sneers at American intervention as of little importance.

FEELING IN AMERICA.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES NOT AT ALL OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Government is tentatively arranging to cope with possible severance with Germany. All representatives abroad have received necessary instructions and the general feeling in official circles is not at all optimistic.

NOTE PUBLISHED IN BERLIN.

ANSWER LIKELY TO BE DELAYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 23.

The American Note was published in Berlin yesterday after the text had been sent to Headquarters for the consideration of the Kaiser, Bethmann-Hollweg and General von Falkenbayn. It is expected that the answer will be delayed by requests for further information.

THE SITUATION IN HOLLAND.

MORE RUMOURS AFLOAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent understands Germany informed Holland that Britain intended to attack her and offered to send troops.

The Socialist, Volk, formerly opposed to Dutch military precautions, has changed his tone in consequence. A leading socialist, after an interview with the Premier, states, Holland will possibly be a belligerent in eight days.

DUTCH EMBARGO ON EXPORTS TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" agricultural correspondent states Holland has prohibited the despatch to England of sugar, beet, and seed, awaiting shipment at Rotterdam.

ENEMY AEROPLANE OFF DOVER.

DRIVEN OFF BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

It is officially announced that an enemy aeroplane appeared off Dover this morning but was driven off by anti-aircraft guns. No bombs were dropped.

THE YPRES SALIENT.

REPORTS OF BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

THE ENEMY'S TACTICS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters says that there has been a renewal of the reports of a big German offensive against the Ypres salient. They are probably of German origin.

Fighting there has been incessant for two months and has recently become fiercer, but it is purely desultory and does not exceed struggles for local positions.

The enemy, not daring himself to withdraw troops from Ypres for Verdun, probably thinks the Ypres terrain too difficult for the next big British push, and is therefore trying to keep as many British as possible pinned to that front.

THE IGIL PAPERS.

BERNSTORFF'S FORMAL DEMAND FOR RETURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

An Exchange telegram from Washington says that Count Bernstorff made on the 8th a formal demand to the State Department for the return of the Igil papers. The demand was without result. One document detailing a plot for widespread destruction will be handed over if Count Bernstorff admits that it is an official document.

Mr. Lansing asked, whether Easter would delay the German reply to America's Note and pointed out that it did not appear to have interferred with the submarine activity.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

MINING AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

The British communiqué says:—Last night we successfully raided the enemy's trenches south-west of Thiepval. Thirteen prisoners were captured and in addition a number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy by bombing dugouts.

Our casualties were very slight. There has been mining and artillery activity today.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS

SUCCESSFUL COUPS-DE-MAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 23.

Further French progress is the feature of this afternoon's communiqué.

We repulsed the Germans and took prisoners westward of Vauquois and the enemy did not renew their attempts in the Mort Homme region.

Successful *coups-de-main* enabled the French to take enemy advanced posts in Avocourt Wood and further prisoners.

There was intermittent cannonading in Woevre.

THE LES EPARGES ATTACK.

PRESAGES NEW ENEMY OFFENSIVE ON THE MEUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

A French semi-official statement attributes the German attack at Les Eparges to a desire to distract attention from a new general action which the violent bombardment on both banks of the Meuse and the arrival of fresh battalions, detected by airmen, show to be imminent.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS ON MEUSE POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 24.

Last night's communiqué said:—West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment of Hill 304 and east of the Meuse and in Woevre there were artillery salvoes. No infantry action occurred.

We vigorously shelled enemy works south of the Somme and in Lorraine.

FURIOUS TURKISH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

NEW BRITISH LINE ON TIGRIS INTACT.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The following telegram dated the 22nd April, 1916, has been received from "Eyewitness," Mesopotamia:—

Abu Roman, 18th.—The Turkish counter-attack after our capture of Beitissa on the night of the 17th and the 18th was a most determined affair. The enemy were not relying on surprise. Their plan was to form in masses of troops and carry the position by the sheer weight of numbers. A large hostile force was seen proceeding from the direction of Sinn about sunset.

The attack began at 7 p.m., preceded by bombardment and continued through the night till 4.30 a.m. Six distant assaults in mass were launched on one brigade before 2 in the morning as well as sporadic rushes, yet the line was not broken. In spite of dark, our shrapnel found them, the blaze of the burst disclosed them lying flat, and our infantry poured in fusilade at ground level. Over two thousand dead were counted the next morning at the point opposite this one brigade alone; so fierce was the persistence of the attack that the bodies of the enemy broke through the gap between two battalions, though our line held firm. The Turks who found themselves in the rear of the position were lost. Their line of retreat was cut off and they were ignorant of the disposition of our trenches.

At dawn they doubled back in confusion on to our line and were all shot down or captured. Our difficulties here were increased by a large salient at the point where we had captured field guns. The salient could not be straightened out or guns withdrawn before dark without heavy losses. Nevertheless we made good here too.

The original line held by the enemy yesterday was retaken, the only ground lost was some nullahs we had captured in advance of the position and the enemy got away their guns. The Turkish losses are estimated at three thousand dead, plus a proportion of the wounded and close on four hundred prisoners.

LATER.

The following telegram dated the 24th April 1916, has been received from "Eyewitness" Mesopotamia (delayed in transmission):—April 18th:—The Turks launched repeated counterattacks during the whole of last night which they pressed with the greatest determination. They penetrated part of our new line, but we hold the enemy's front trenches which were taken yesterday. The Turkish losses must have been enormous. A large number of prisoners were taken during the night. They were coming in in batches of fifty.

TURKEY'S PLIGHT.

MISERY AND STARVATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "New York World's" special correspondent quoting a diplomatist recently in Constantinople says that the Turks appear unable to withstand the misery and starvation beyond another four months. Half a million refugees from Erzerum, Bitlis, and Trebizond have brought destitution and disease.

The Sivas Angora army is barely 400,000 on the Baghdad front and 60,000 in Syria. Forty thousand between the Dardanelles and Alexandretta will protect the coasts.

The remainder will concentrate on the Sivas Kharpur line were the fortifications designed by Von Sanders are being completed. Thousands of German technicians are aiding the Turks. The Germans are daily sending artillery and munitions to the Sivas front.

LORD HARDINGE IN LONDON.

"THE TIMES'" ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

On the occasion of Lord Hardinge's return to England, "The Times" prints a three-column review of his work and, in an editorial article, welcomes the return of the great administrator who served the Empire manfully and well in a very grave emergency.

India, "The Times" says, never had a Viceroy who showed more human sympathy with, or better perception of, national desires.

ADRIATIC CLEARED OF SUBMARINES.

AUSTRIA LOSES ELEVEN IN TWO MONTHS.

ALL PORTS EFFECTIVELY BLOCKADED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

An Italian paper states that Austria lost eleven submarines in two months. The Adriatic is completely cleared. All Austrian ports are effectively blockaded.

BLOCKADE OF CANDIA.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICIAL RELEASED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The British consular employé, whose arrest caused the blockade of Candia, has been released.

KING CONSTANTINE AND M. VENEZELOS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

A Rome wireless message says that King Constantine having intimated a desire for M. Venezelos' return to the Chamber, the Government will not contest the Mitylene election.

THE SECRET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

ONLY OFFICIAL REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

An Order in Council has been published prohibiting the publication of any report of the proceedings of the secret session of Parliament, other than the official report. No speculations as to what took place may be published.

FOR AND AGAINST MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 23.

After a vehement attack on Mr. Lloyd George in yesterday's "Daily News," owing to his attitude in the ecent crisis, "Reynolds Newspaper" to-day defends him equally warmly and says that if the Liberals continue their attacks he will resign unhesitatingly and explain to the country the causes of past blunders.

Official and Personal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to leave Lahore on Monday afternoon for Lyallpur. After visiting Buchiana on Thursday morning his Honour will return to Lahore on the afternoon of that day.

Mr. R. Sheepshanks, Sessions Judge, Behar and Orissa, has been appointed to officiate on the Calcutta High Court Bench, vice Mr. Justice Beachcroft proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. W. Sowerby-Cook Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras, has been appointed officiating Post-master-General, Madras Circle, consequent on the death of Mr. C. H. Sheridan.

Captain Cassim Shah, A.D.C., who proceeded to East Africa at the outbreak of the war, has returned, on leave, to Bombay. He is a cousin to H. H. the Aga Khan and was on active service on the General Staff in East Africa.

KARACHI HARBOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 24.

There appears to have been a certain amount of shoaling during the monsoon of 1915 as compared with 1914 near the entrance to the Karachi Harbour to the east. This, however, is not regarded as of sufficient importance to require exceptional measures at present. The exact cause and extent of the trouble are apparently not clearly known. The Chief Engineer has been instructed to report fully after careful observation in the coming monsoon.

THE CHINA MUDDLE.

NEW CABINET BEING FORMED.

PRESIDENT SURRENDERS ALL CIVIL AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, April 23.

Tuan Chi Jui has accepted the Premiership and portfolio of War. He is organising a new Cabinet to which Yuan Shih Kai has agreed to surrender all civil authority.

The following members have been practically selected:—Foreign Affairs, Luchenh Sing; Finance, Chan Chui; Interior Wang Yi Tang; Navy Luk Uanh Sing; Communications Tsao Ju Lin.

The Government hopes the Premiership of Tuan Chi Jui, a staunch Republican, will reconcile the south.

FRENCH EVACUATION OF VAUX.

EVERY FOOT PAID FOR BY THE ENEMY.

The position before the German attack on Vaux in mail week is thus described by a correspondent.

The village of Vaux, which previous to the offensive contained 270 inhabitants, is now a mass of ruins. In the latter part of March, when its streets saw some of the most desperate fighting yet recorded in these parts, the Germans at a heavy cost managed to secure a footing in the houses east of the church which divides the village in two. The French remained masters of the western portion of the hamlet. Time and again the enemy sought to dislodge them but without success.

BORNE DOWN BY NUMBERS.

Then came a pause, both sides resting on their positions. Eventually the Germans decided to make an attack in overwhelming numbers. To wrest from the French the portion of the village in their possession they brought up a whole division, say 15,000 men, who attacked from the direction of the church. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place, but eventually the French, borne down by sheer weight of numbers, retired.

Two hours previously another large force converging on the village had made its way up between Douaumont fort and Vaux. Towards three o'clock in the morning they debouched from the trenches on the slopes east of Douaumont fort. They only got as far as the railway line in front of the French position when their further advance was checked by a terrible curtain and rifle fire. The first German attack led by a division was particularly violent. The initial charge was repulsed, but the enemy returned, using powerful grenades in immense quantities. House after house was blown up and the French officer in command to prevent his men being buried in the debris ordered them to withdraw.

They retired slowly, making the enemy pay dearly for every foot he advanced. The struggle went on till about nine o'clock in the morning. When the last house had been abandoned and the French were falling back on positions already prepared further west the Germans were prevented from molesting them by the impassable curtain fire.

Encouraged by this success, the enemy after a few hours came on again with a brigade of fresh troops, heading for the French line of defence. The first effort failed and a second brigade was ordered up, but the French artillery fire made it impossible for them to get to close quarters. Finally the Germans retired without having won any further ground, leaving the scene of operations strewn with their dead. On competent authority it is estimated that during a portion of Saturday's fighting the German forces outnumbered the French by ten to one. By their adherence to the customary practice of advancing in masses their losses were in proportion.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PANDAL WRECKED BY A STORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 24.

While the Sikh Educational Conference was being held at Tarn Tarn (Amritsar District) on Saturday, a severe storm almost wrecked the pandal. Some persons, however, were buried under the debris, but they were extricated. Sirdar Hazura Singh had his right arm badly hurt.

The Conference therefore met in the open on Sunday when about eight to ten thousand persons were present, of whom about 1,400 were ladies. All the proceedings were in Gurmukhi.

Sirdar Kharak Singh, who presided, delivered a long address advocating the claims of Gurmukhi as the national tongue of the province and urging the need of enriching that literature.

The "Tribune" understands that Lord Hardinge before he left India recommended a scheme for the conversion of the Punjan Chief Court into a High Court and a despatch on the subject is now on its way to the Secretary of State.

ADRIFT FOR SIX DAYS.

STIRRING DRAMA OF THE SEA.

SUBMARINE VICTIMS ATTACKED BY ARABS.

The document bearing the mater-of-fact title, "Report on the sinking of the s.s. Coquet and Subsequent Adventures of her Crew," which was issued by the Press Bureau on March 29, proves to be a sea-story of real life eclipsing in its thrills even the pages of Captan Marryat, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

The Coquet was sunk by an enemy submarine on January 4 last. The astonishing experiences which resulted are described in a personal narrative which Capt Arnold C. B. Groom, late commander of the vessel, has given to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Having explained that he and his crew were ordered into two lifeboats while Austrians from the submarine blew up the Coquet (having first looted her), the Captain adds:—

The two lifeboats were near the submarine, and baling was in full progress in each boat with two or three buckets. I pointed this out to the commander of the submarine, and the fact that both their bilge planks had most likely been sprung alongside his awash deck. I told him it was nothing short of murder to send 31 men away like that, middle of winter too, so far from land. He laughed and said he would save the next ship and send her to look for us.

SHIP THAT PASSED IN THE NIGHT.

The boats were alongside by this time, and the Austrians searched them for anything valuable, taking, chronometers, sextants, and charts, and also every scrap of paper they could find. They ordered me back into my boat, and then left us.

As we were well to the norwestward, I deemed it wisest to steer south, as we should then be running right across all the tracks of the steamers between Port Said and Alexandria and Malta.

We ran so until nearly dark when a steamer was sighted, we saw her hull. The mate's boat, which was a good bit nearer to her than we were, showed three "red flares," and we showed one, but if she saw them—and I don't see how she could have failed to do so if any look-out at all was being kept—she took no notice of us.

The sea was getting too dangerous to sail any longer, so mast and sail were taken down and sea anchor put into use. We were very soon all wet through, and remained so practically for the next six days (the whole of the time we were in the boat).

"ALLOWANCES" IN THE BOAT.

Heavy weather with a cold wind continued all that night. "Allowance" of biscuits and water was started right away that night—2½ biscuits and 2 gills of water per man per day; latterly I increased the water allowance, finding that it was not enough with so much salt spray about.

All the able-bodied men had to take their turn at baling, two at a time; the steward, who was old and ill, I made exempt from this work; also the four boys I had, who were very young, also seasick and somewhat frightened I fancy.

The boat was very overloaded with 17 in it, and was ankle-deep with water, in spite of vigorous baling with the two buckets.

Next day I got the carpenter to take out three of the water-tight tanks on the side where the plank was split, and caulk it roughly from inside with bits of shirt; this stopped the leaking a little. The weather continued the same all this day and night, and not a sign did we see of anything.

The weather got a little worse that night and we used the oil-bag with good effect in keeping the breaking sea-tops flat. No change on the day or night of the 7th; everybody chilled to the bone with that cold wind blowing right through our saturated clothes.

AFRICAN COAST AT LAST!

In the early morning of the 8th the weather moderated some, and I decided to set sail and make for the African coast. So we steered south again, and made fairly good weather of it. During the 9th just after midnight, I made out land to the south-west, and just then the wind started to freshen considerably and shifted to south.

As we got nearer shore, the wind fell lighter and lighter, and this nasty lumpy swell still in evidence. We eventually took down the sail and, got the oars out, as I could see a decent looking landing in a little bay, with houses in the background.

The men were so thoroughly "done up" with their long exposure, short rations, etc., that they could hardly keep headway on the boat, the baling also hampered the rowing. We eventually got into the bay, and, after getting the boat nearly swamped twice, we succeeded in making a satisfactory landing, and after sending a couple of hands to look for water, we made the boat comparatively safe for the night.

We slept on the sands that night, after having slaked our thirst with some well water and eaten a quantity of limpets from the rocks with our biscuits. There were a quantity of cave dwellings around the bay, but they were all so damp and smelly that we deemed it wiser to sleep in the open on the sandy beach.

We woke up chilled through and through with every bone aching: we slept owing to the fact that it was the first opportunity we had had of sleeping since leaving the ship.

The buildings we had seen from the sea proved to be long deserted ruins, and there was no sign of life anywhere.

THE ARAB FROM NOWHERE.

On the 11th, after breakfast, I set out with three men to try and find some human being who could tell me which way to head for the nearest civilised port. It was very bad walking, sometimes rough muddy ground strewn with big stones, sand hills with ankle-deep sand, etc. We felt it terribly. We plodded on until about noon, without seeing anything that we wanted, and were just giving up hopes, when a very tall Arab appeared.

He came back to the camp with us. One of the firemen, a Greek, could speak Arabic, and when it was made known to the Arab what we wanted he wanted us all to get in the boat there and then and he would pilot us to the nearest port. This, alas, was impossible, as the boat was entirely beyond any repair that we could do. So the project was put an end to.

The Arab suggested that I should go with him to the nearest town on foot; this I could not do as I was utterly "done up" with the six or seven hours' walking that day; but I eventually sent two Greek firemen with him, one spoke Italian and the other Arabic, and told them to try and get some boat to take us out of this as soon as possible.

WAR-DANCE AND BULLETS.

That night the rest of us slept in one of the cave dwellings with a big wood fire in the centre. After "breakfast" the next day, I was just going off to a pool about 9.45 a.m., thinking to have a bath, when we were all surprised by several rifle bullets whizzing round us.

On looking, we found they came from two Arabs on a hill some distance inland who, between shooting at us, were dancing wildly and laughing and yelling. Thinking they were two Arab boys who had got hold of rifles somehow and were just amusing themselves, I told our people to take cover, which we did in a deep trench formed by the ruins of some old building.

Half an hour after that about 15 Arabs, with rifles, suddenly appeared over the edge of our trench, and after having given a preliminary yell, began jabbering hard in Arabic at us.

The two closest to me had their rifles all ready to fire. I held up my hands to indicate that I was unarmed; one of them still jabbered at me, but the other took careful aim at my head; I ducked forward and to one side a little at just about the same instant as he pulled the trigger, so that the bullet took a track through the flesh across the back of my shoulders, instead of hitting my head.

The Arab was only about 6ft. from me when he fired; the force of the shot knocked me backwards. I remember falling and my head hitting the sand; after that I must have lost consciousness, as when I awoke everything was quiet except for the groaning of the carpenter, who was rolling between me and the edge of the water, about 6ft.

CARRIED OFF BY BEDOUIN.

I found he was horribly mutilated, but still alive. He asked me to drag him away from the sea. I tried to, but he was a big man, and my wound was very painful.

A little way out in the water the steward was floating, face downwards; whether he was shot or drowned or both I do not know. Further up the trench the little Italian messroom boy was lying dead.

I could see nothing of anybody else, and was afraid to go out of the trench, thinking that if the Bedouin saw me alive they would come back to finish me off. I had been keeping my eye open for the boat that I hoped was coming to fetch us, and was overjoyed to see the smoke and funnel of a small steamer coming round the point, and more still later when I made out that she was flying the Italian flag.

When I came out from the trench there was not a sign of the Bedouin or the rest of our people, except a sailor named Lord, who was lying on the sand some distance from the trench most brutally wounded by both bullet and bayonet.

He said that the others, ten of them, had been carried off as prisoners by the Bedouin, after having had everything of any value taken from them; they were taking him also, but he thinks that they thought that he was so wounded that he would be a hindrance to them and so tried to finish him off on the spot, and left him for dead.

The commander of the fort of Marsa Susu took us aboard the little steamer, and our wounds were washed and bandaged as well as was possible. The carpenter died just as we were starting to wash his wounds.

We landed at Marsa Susu, and were taken to the Military Hospital, where we have received infinite kindness.

The submarine had no mark or number on her, but I concluded that she was Austrian as the officers on her had the Austrian Crown on the badges of their caps.

There is nothing in the above report to indicate what happened to the men in the Coquet's second boat.

DR. DILLON SAYS GERMANY IS EAGER FOR PEACE.

"Germany is eager for peace, and has completed her plans for the negotiations," writes Dr. E. J. Dillon in the "Sunday Pictorial." "It is her way to take time by the forelock and keep the initiative in her own hands on the field and in the council chamber, just as it is our way to allow her to deal stunning blows at our most vulnerable parts and then to set about dressing the wounds she has inflicted."

It is not merely the Socialists who are craving for the end of the war; the entire population of the Fatherland is pining for it.

The attitude of the Government, though much more guarded, is inspired by the same solicitude; peace overtures made by proxy, followed by unparalleled military efforts to score a signal victory, characterise its method.

Germany's ruling idea throughout has been to separate in diplomacy the Allies whom distance has kept asunder in war. Success in this undertaking would have made a world of difference to her in the struggle. Hence that campaign of lying for the purpose of sowing discord among the Allies which might aptly be termed the asphyxiating gas of diplomacy.

ISOLATED GERMANY.

IMPRESSIONS OF A SWEDE.

"What was your strongest impression in Germany?" is the question which the Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" put to prominent Swedes who recently visited Germany, writes a Swedish correspondent of "The Times." The first to reply is M. Patrik Haglund, Professor of Medicine. He writes:—

With regard to the general conditions, what struck me most of all, particularly outside Berlin and other large cities, was the isolation of the country. The people generally knew nothing about anything. Those in higher positions appeared to be in some small degree acquainted with what was going on outside, but the people in the shops, in the streets, in the restaurants knew nothing. They showed the most amazing ignorance about all one told them, and when I met old or newly-made friends quietly, they thoroughly drained me of news.

This isolation, the mental isolation, is naturally caused by the censorship, which evidently is very clever in keeping all in ignorance of everything that might give rise to inconvenient reflections. That the intellectual means of communication between people can really be stopped like that is certainly imposing from the point of view of organizing capacity. One would hardly think it possible nowadays.

Anything more meagre than the German Press I cannot imagine. Besides the official war news there was hardly anything but propaganda articles and, just at that time, numbers of paragraphs about the administration of law in Belgium which perhaps were read with satisfaction by the Germans, but which gave anybody with an ordinary sense of justice little more than a feeling of discomfort. And what kind of propaganda articles! At a railway station I bought the "Frankfurter Neueste Nachrichten," to judge from its size and extensive sale, by no means a small local newspaper. The whole of the first page was occupied by an article with the heading, in giant letters, "Assassination in War." In this article was put before an astonished world circumstantial evidence that ten or more Englishmen prominent for their pro-German sympathies, who had died lately, had been done away with by the British Government.

IGNORANCE AND WEARINESS.

This is only one instance. With such a Press the ignorance of the people must, of course, be appalling. Thus a doctor expressed the greatest amazement when I told him that we only paid so and so much for the German mark in Sweden, and he was quite dumbfounded when, in reply to his question why we did anything so mad, I answered that we considered the mark not worth more. Even officers and doctors who had been to the fronts were absolutely ignorant of everything that had not happened in their immediate circle of action.

Berlin gives one an indescribable impression of war weariness. It is not only among the civilian population that this is evident; the soldiers, wounded or unwounded, have the appearance of being mentally and physically fatigued.

On the other hand, the position of the women seems to have undergone a change. Before the war the German women, with all their incontestable excellence, always appeared to me somewhat ridiculous in the way they "looked up" to every member of the stronger sex, even the most insignificant. Now they have an air of fearlessness and of conscious self-control. They give an impression of having realized what they now have to perform, of their new position in a community where in so many directions they are taking the place of men.

GERMAN BIRTH-RATE.

"Germany's gigantic losses of men, such as are now taking place in the shambles before Verdun, are causing ever-increasing anxious discussion of 'the baby problem'", says the "Daily Mail."

"A fortnight ago a woman who signed herself 'Sister M.' addressed a communication to the Government-controlled "Lokal-Anzeiger" which said in effect that until the marriage institution was abolished as a legal and social necessity for the bearing of 'respectable' children the question of Germany's birth-rate could never be effectively grappled with."

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" announces that, while it has received (and publishes) half a dozen communications from the public opposing Sister M.'s demand for 'honourable recognition' of the girl mother and her children, it is bound to confess that 'the overwhelming majority of the expressions which reach the editor heartily and unreservedly approves of Sister M.'s views.' The Government organ declares that the time has now come for 'a full, free, and frank discussion' of this all-important topic, and that it proposes to give its readers every opportunity to air their views, no matter how unconventional.

PROSPECTS OF GERMAN TEACHERS.

"Professor Paul Oestreich, of Berlin writes in a German paper," says the "British Weekly," "on the prospects of the teaching profession after the war."

He takes a pessimistic view. It has been rashly assumed that when the war is over there will be rapid promotion all round and that a multitude of new posts will be created. Professor Oestreich calls attention to the decline in the birth-rate caused by the war, and says that in five years the effect of this decline will be very perceptible in the schools. The economic difficulties of the future, the financial burdens of the State and the municipalities will compel a large expenditure for social objects.

Is it likely there will be anything to spare for the building of new institutions and the increase of teachers' posts? 'Life after the war will not be more comfortable. The claims on the head teacher especially will be far higher.'

THE VERDUN STRUGGLE.

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH.

A view of the Verdun battle from the German standpoint is given in a cable to the "New York World" from its special correspondent, Mr. Karl von Wiegand. It is dated "With the German Crown Prince's army on the front north of Verdun."

Never in the history of the world says the correspondent, have such enormous masses or artillery been engaged in battle at one point. On the forty-mile semi-circle-like firing line around Verdun from the Meuse above St. Michel to Avocourt there are on both sides some six thousand cannon varying from 3-inch field guns to 17in. siege mortars engaged in hurling thousands of high explosives hourly in never-ceasing murderous artillery duels.

That morale and spirit are still wonderful in the French Army was evident from French prisoners with whom I talked. Between 900 and 1,000 cases have been received in the last few days in the French barracks near the Crown Prince's Headquarters. They consisted largely of men of splendid physique and excellent appearance, well equipped, and anything but downcast. Many of them only wished they could relieve the anxiety of their families. Nearly all came from Marseilles, and in appearance were the finest group of French prisoners I have seen. They were possessed of that pleasant manner and sympathetic demeanour which make the French beloved wherever they are known.

"Will the Germans take Verdun" I asked a sergeant in civil life a prominent bakery proprietor in San Remo. "Never, unless the Germans leave 250,000 dead in front of it," he replied emphatically.

NOT DOWNHEARTED.

Asked if the French soldiers were discouraged, or still believed the Allies would win the war, several prisoners replied that the French Army "still hoped to win."

German officers grave us everp opportunity to talk freely with the prisoners. The relations between the prisoners and the German soldiers who guarded them appeared to be pleasant, and almost cordial. Some of the prisoners grumbled about the food, especially as they are not accustomed to the black bread, which the German soldiers get.

Returning from the height, from which we had had a view of Verdun, and the battlefield on both sides of the Meuse for two hours the French artillery came near creating some vacancies in the corps of correspondents.

With a shriek and a terrific explosion a shell fell close beside us, and several of the correspondents were sprawling in the mud. James O'Donnell Bennett was lying on top of Cyril Brown, of the "New York Times." For a moment it looked as if there were neutral casualties. The correspondent of the Buenos Ayres "Nacion" turned towards them but found that they had only been knocked down by the concussion. S. B. Conger and Colonel Mueller, of the Swiss army, had the narrowest escapes. They were about five yards to my right, and were bespattered with mud and dirt by the explosion of the shell, but untouched by the fragments which struck all about in the dirt and water.

It had been promised us that we should be permitted to go to another height still nearer Verdun, but that incident put an end to the programme for the day, the officers with us declaring that every cowpath ahead was under such a heavy fire that they could not assume the responsibility of taking us there.

LABOUR'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

"Labour has been plentifully beset with hostile critics during the war, but for the present it seems to have won through to some serenity," says the "Manchester Guardian."

But perhaps in this very immunity from criticism which labour is at present enjoying lies a danger that some people may forget how dearly that immunity has been bought. The relaxing of trade union rules and the dilution of labour were not, of course, consented to in order to buy off criticism on which no sensible man set any great price; they were sacrifices made in order to further our common victory.

But if they have incidentally silenced criticism they must not also be allowed to make gratitude seem superfluous. Mr. Appleton, the secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, in some rather fine words at the 'Fight for Right' meeting, truly remarked that Labour had sacrificed some privileges which it had taken a hundred years to win. Another hundred, he added, would be needed to win them back again unless faith was kept with the trade unions.

That faith must be kept, and the recognition of the vital things which have been committed to its custody is an exercise which may profitably be recommended to all outside the ranks of organised labour.

THE WELSH WONDER.

"The distance we have travelled in the last 18 months is strikingly illustrated by the agreement between the Welsh coal-owners and the unions, providing that all miners shall be required to become trade unionists," says the "Star."

The agreement is for the period of the war, but its moral effect will be lasting. No large combination of employers has hitherto gone so far as this. Combinations of employers, while agreeing to employ union men, and in some cases to negotiate directly with their representatives in regard to grievances, have never agreed to dismiss non-union men. The most bitter industrial conflicts have often centred round the non-unionist because both sides recognised that he was the key to the position.

The Welsh coalowners want a big output, which yields them vast profits, the Navy must have the coal for the ships; the Minister of Munitions is a Welshman, and is hand in glove with the biggest Welsh coalowner. So an agreement is reached that would have been utterly impossible in the days before August, 1914. There is a moral in it for people above ground as well as in the pits.

BRITISH RAID ON GERMAN COAST.

"SCRAP" IN A GALE.

From one who took part in the recent dash by the British Fleet to the German coast a correspondent of the Central News has gathered the following story of the exploit:—

We had been itching for a scrap for a long time, and when the word went round that we were going for the German coast we rubbed our hands, danced on the deck, and sang 'Now we shan't be long.' . . . We were a jolly squadron when we set out for the German coast. We had gramophones and mouth-organs and a few tin whistles to liven the voyage. Our sailors were in the best of spirits, and their enthusiasm and keenness at the prospect of having a taste of the real thing at last couldn't be damped—not even by one of the heaviest gales and snowstorms on record.

"The cold was intense, and altogether the weather was far from ideal for a ding-dong battle on the high seas. To reach the German coast we had to feel our way through many minefields—it was terrible work. The journey was very long. It was not until one o'clock on Saturday morning that we got near the German coast. We were now going full steam ahead; all decks were cleared for action, the men were standing by the guns and the bows ploughed through the angry seas like razors. The order came to slow down. We managed to steer through all the hidden dangers successfully, and about three a.m. the curtain went up on the strangest vision which has ever been seen in the North Sea.

"The weather quickly grew worse, and just as the show was about to begin a terrific gale sprang up. Battle cruisers, destroyers, and other craft were tossed about like corks. The wind was blowing fearfully, and more than once we were in such a plight that many of us yelled 'Good-bye England, home and beauty.' To make matters worse a terrific snowstorm came on, and the North Sea seemed to undergo a complete transformation. Nothing looked more unlikely than a battle in such weather conditions.

GRAMOPHONE BAIT.

"But there was to be a scrap after all. For a while we strolled about off the German coast. Then we got tired of waiting, so we 'knocked at the door' to ask a question of the German Fleet. To while away the hours we put on a gramophone record, which blurted out 'Here we are, here we are, here we are again.' But still there was no response. 'They can't be at home,' said a wag, 'let's have a peep round.' And we did.

"The moment was hardly opportune to carry out the seaplane raid, already deferred on account of the weather. The conditions, however, did not improve, and it was decided to let loose our flying men immediately. Five went up, young Lieut. Reid leading. I shall never forget the scene as they soared amongst the snow-clouds right over Schleswig-Holstein, the shrapnel from the German anti-aircraft guns bursting against a background of snow with our airmen playing all kinds of tricks to dodge the fire.

"The German airmen came over in advance to meet us, and our gunners quickly set to work on them. They exploded shell after shell about the aeroplanes, and two at least, badly hit, promptly retired.

"The Germans tried hard to coax us into their minefield, but we were content to play our own game, which was to draw them out. We swooped round to give the enemy the impression that we were beating a hasty retreat. This manoeuvre was successful. German cruisers and torpedo-destroyers started to chase us at top speed, but suddenly they had a nasty setback. The order was given to swing round, and to the surprise of the Germans we went back to meet them.

"We set about them in ding-dong fashion, the Cleopatra being well ahead of the other cruisers. The most awful pounding resulted. The German gunnery was an improvement on that of a year ago, and the enemy certainly landed us one or two disturbing shots. The Cleopatra made a desperate dash, during which a German destroyer was absolutely cut in two and went to the bottom. When the Cleopatra rammed her we all sang 'Abide with me.'

"We made the return journey in the most abominable weather, and all our boats except the Medusa returned to port little the worse for the scrap."

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM AND THE WEAKER SEX.

Discussing the problems of war-time morality, the Bishop of Birmingham told an "Evening News" representative that the ancient notion that woman is the "weaker vessel" has been completely disproved.

"Man is sexually the weaker," said Dr. Russell Wakefield, "but it is perhaps not surprising if, as my clergy tell me, there is abroad in the land a certain moral laxity. Directly you take away the married men you set up considerable dangers, and you do not lessen them by leaving the women at home fairly well off."

We must all deeply deplore this state of affairs, and labour so remedy it, always remembering that conditions are abnormal just now. Indeed, the normal person hardly exists.

The Bishop thinks, however, that there has been some exaggeration as to the prevalence of social evil, especially with regard to the men in France. Indeed, the great natural purity of many of the young men of the present day is a special cause of gratification.

"I have been delighted," he says, "with the numerous instances of young officers killed in the war who were of this type. In some cases their Bible, their books, and their diaries have come under my notice. They have revealed an extraordinarily high tone."

As to the working classes, I have always pleaded that they are to a large extent the victims of circumstances. The kerbstone courtship is unfair to our young folk. What they need is an opportunity of enjoying themselves under wholesome conditions.

PROTEST FROM M. VENIZELOS.

GREEK KING'S POLICY ATTACKED.

FUTILE TO BUILD ON A GERMAN VICTORY.

Taking the form of a reply to the "Berliner Tageblatt" interview with King Constantine the Venizelist "Herald" publishes a five-column, unsigned article, the first instalment of remarkable review of the situation which only the veteran statesman could have provided, says the Athens correspondent of the "Daily News."

The article begins with a reference to the very unconstitutional methods employed by the Government, which aware that it has no constitutional or international importance, has used the King as a mouthpiece to distribute interviews, regardless of whether this proceeding is detrimental to the national interests or to the prestige of the Crown.

Referring to the new problems confronting Greece at the outbreak of the European war, the article announces, I think for the first time, that Rumania immediately declared to Greece that she no longer regarded the Treaty of Bucharest as affording the necessary basis for the balance of power among the Balkan nations, that the balance of power in the Balkans would have to be reconstituted on a new basis.

WHY ENTENTE OFFER FAILED.

M. Venizelos next explains how before submitting to Sir E. Grey the definite aspirations of Greece in Asia Minor, to which the Allies had promised the greatest consideration, it was necessary to come to an understanding with Bulgaria to prevent her from attacking while the Greek Army was otherwise engaged. The proposals for the territorial cession of Seres, Drama, and Kavala, designed to satisfy Bulgaria in Eastern Macedonia, were not approved, and consequently the reply of Greece to the Entente offer never took definite form.

One had only to think what would have happened to the country in 1912 if the late King had acted in September of that year as King Constantine did in 1915, namely, if he had left the other three Balkan States to be beaten, because they had no fleet to prevent the Turks from bringing up reinforcements to Asia Minor.

The Government argued that Greece by remaining neutral and not seeking aggrandisement tended to conserve her frontiers. If this policy, based on confidence in a German victory, were realised how could Greece expect to obtain Crete, Cyprus, or the islands now held by Italy? The cession of these would imply the total eclipse of the British naval power, which even the most fervent Germanophil did not believe to be likely.

Even if Bulgaria did not attack Greece during the present war she would be organising immediately after to take Macedonia from Greece. The man who thought that Greece could fight it out alone with a Bulgaria puffed up by a German victory was blind, and the statesman who did not see the inevitable danger was equally blind. "Unfortunate are the kings who are influenced by such statesmen, and more unfortunate the countries of which the kings become the victims of such statesmen."

EVICTING THE BULGARIANS.

The King is made to say in the interview: "I am persuaded that the Bulgarians will leave my country when they have turned out their enemies."

If Germany had officially undertaken an engagement that the Bulgarians should leave Greece after the war, and, if necessary, would compel them to do so by force, then we might think the King's remarks justified, continues the article. But if such assurances had been received, what reason was there for the continuance of the mobilisation?

People, pretending to be well informed, argued that the German assurances merely were that Germany would not regard the eviction of Bulgarians from Greek territory after the war by the Greek forces as a casus belli, as far as she was concerned.

It was stupid to imagine that a Greek army, physically and morally exhausted, would be able to wage victorious war against a Bulgarian army triumphant over Serbia and the Anglo-French armies, and fighting in fortified lines left by the Allies at Salonika. The article, which emphasises the Venizelist arguments as to the futility of the policy based on the assumption that the Germans will be victorious, has attracted widespread interest.

A LONG-LIVED SOAP-BUBBLE.

That soap-bubble blown by Sir James Dewan which burst in mail week aged 37 days, was no ordinary bubble. The soap of which it was composed was scientifically compounded and the bubble was most carefully blown. For such bubbles have to be scientifically cross-examined, and one of the answers they have given is a hint as to the size of atoms, and bubbles have had their skins' thickness measured and yielded interesting information on some of the problems about light. The "burst bubble" has a companion a black bubble, absolutely colourless, about 5½ inches in diameter and with a skin 4.10,000,000ths of an inch thick.

The name of Mr. R. Imam, the son of Sir Ali Amam, appeared in "The Times" of March 27 as the winner of final bouts for midget-weights and paper-weights in the annual boxing competition at Harrow School.

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KENT CORPORAL'S THRILLING DEED.

SAVED SITUATION AFTER LEG BLOWN OFF.

Seldom, if ever, has greater heroism been shown on the battlefield than by Lance-Corporal Cotter, of the East Kents, one of seven new V.C.s, whose records are given below.

After his right leg had been blown off, and he had been wounded in both arms, Cotter wriggled himself to a crater 50 yards away, took charge of the men who were holding it, and for two hours held the position. He could not be moved back for 14 hours, and during all this time, despite his terrible injuries, he had a cheery word for all who passed him.

Capt. ARTHUR FORBES GORDON KILBY, late 2nd S. Staffords.

For most conspicuous bravery. Captain Kilby was specially selected, at his own request, and on account of the gallantry which he had previously displayed on many occasions, to attack with his company a strong enemy redoubt. The company charged along the narrow tow-path, headed by Captain Kilby, who, though wounded at the outset, continued to lead his men right up to the enemy wire under a devastating machine-gun fire and a shower of bombs. Here he was shot down, but, although his foot had been blown off, he continued to cheer on his men and to use a rifle. Captain Kilby has been missing since the date of the performance of this great act of valour, and his death has now to be presumed.

Temp. Lt. ERIC ARCHIBALD McNAIR, 9th Rl. Sussex.

For most conspicuous bravery. When the enemy exploded a mine, Lieut. McNair and many men of two plateons were hoisted into the air, and many men were buried. But, though much shaken, he at once organised a party with a machine-gun to man the near edge of the crater and opened rapid fire on a large party of the enemy, who were advancing. The enemy were driven back, leaving many dead. Lieut. McNair then ran back for reinforcements, and sent to another unit for bombs, ammunition and tools to replace those buried. The communication trench being blocked, he went across the open under heavy fire and led up the reinforcements the same way. His prompt and plucky action and example undoubtedly saved the situation.

No. 3-10133 Sergt. ARTHUR F. SAUNDERS, 9th Suffolks.

For most conspicuous bravery. When his officer had been wounded in the attack he took charge of two machine-guns and a few men, and, although severely wounded in the thigh, closely followed the last four charges of another battalion, and rendered every possible support. Later, when the remains of the battalion which he had been supporting had been forced to retire, he stuck to one of his guns, continued to give clear orders, and by continuous firing did his best to cover the retirement.

No. 6707 Lc-Corpl. (Acting Corpl.) WILLIAM R. COTTER, 6th E. Kent.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. When his right leg had been blown off at the knee, and he had also been wounded in both arms, he made his way unaided for 50 yards to a crater, steadied the men who were holding it, controlled their fire, issued orders, and altered the dispositions of his men to meet a fresh counter-attack by the enemy. For two hours he held his position, and only allowed his wounds to be roughly dressed when the attack had quieted down. He could not be moved back for 14 hours, and during all this time had a cheery word for all who passed him. There is no doubt that his magnificent courage helped greatly to save a critical situation.

No. 8655 Pte. HENRY KENNY, 1st Loyal North Lancs.

For most conspicuous bravery. Private Kenny went out on six different occasions on one day under a very heavy shell, rifle and machine-gun fire, and each time succeeded in carrying to a place of safety a wounded man who had been lying in the open. He was himself wounded in the neck whilst handing the last man over the parapet.

No. 5938 Pte. WILLIAM YOUNG, 8th E. Lancs.

For most conspicuous bravery. On seeing that his sergeant had been wounded he left his trench to attend to him under very heavy fire. The wounded non-commissioned officer requested Private Young to get under cover, but he refused and was almost immediately very seriously wounded by having both jaws shattered. Notwithstanding his terrible injuries, Private Young continued endeavouring to effect the rescue upon which he had set his mind, and eventually succeeded with the aid of another soldier. He then went unaided to the dressing station, where it was discovered that he had also been wounded by a rifle bullet in the chest.

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SUPERMEN OF VERDUN.

FRENCH RECORD OF HEROISM.

PREDOMINANCE OF ARTILLERY.

Describing the situation at Verdun in mail week, Mr. G. H. Perris the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote:—

There are three sets of factors to take into account—moral, strategical, material. They are all essential; but the developments of artillery power in particular have been so extraordinary that the importance of the moral factor, save in cases of individual heroism is somewhat overshadowed. Exceptional personal bravery is rarely overlooked; and, to put it very mildly, General Petain's army can challenge any possible comparison in this regard. Instances were given me which sounded almost fantastic, although they are perfectly authenticated.

During the first three or four days of the attack in the woods of Caures and Haumont some French units became separated and their parts completely isolated. They were subjected to a ceaseless bombardment of indescribable intensity.

One of the tactical novelties of the battle was the German use of 12in. guns to produce behind the line attacked an impenetrable barrier of "curtain" fire. Thus detachments were completely cut off. They could neither retire nor evacuate their wounded nor receive reinforcements or supplies.

AS IN PHILIP SIDNEY'S DAY.

One such body included a young lieutenant and three or four men, who worked steadily at their single remaining 3-inch gun—not hoping to escape; only knowing that everything depended upon these broken advanced lines holding out till the second and main position of defence was fully manned. Two days passed and they were still working their gun—they grimy, hungry, thirsty, nearly dead from fatigue.

They had only a little water, and throughout that time the lieutenant refused to taste a drop, lest there should be none left with which to clean the gun. "No," he said, when his men pressed him, "it is more thirsty than I."

Every branch of the Army can tell such tales.

WARPLANE RAMS WARPLANE.

Here is another story which I received from a staff officer who went to the spot to assure himself of its authenticity.

One day within the last week Sergeant Chaput, of the Aviation Service intercepted, chased and engaged a German aeroplane near Monzeville. The two machines were flying at the great height of 2¼ miles.

The idea of a machine-gun duel among the clouds is sufficiently horrifying. This, however, gave no result, and Chaput fell upon what must have been, literally, a desperate expedient—to ram his enemy. Climbing above him, he deliberately plunged down upon the German machine, striking it, as you might say, amidships. It fell to earth in two pieces, and the remains of the pilot, a Bavarian officer bearing the Iron Cross, were given honourable burial. Chaput's engine was driven into the fusillage, and his machine was otherwise damaged; but he did not lose his nerve, and succeeded in descending and landing without serious injury.

There will be heroes in every army, and I do not remember ever having heard a French soldier deny the frequent bravery of an enemy for whom he has in other important respects a considerable contempt. Such acts of supreme daring or endurance do not prove a generally superior morale. Nor is the matter susceptible of complete proof, because no one has equal experience of the two armies.

The French have had to fight a campaign alien to all their great military traditions. In the battle of the Marne, as on a smaller scale in the counter-attacks at Douaumont, they have proved that nothing is lost of their old offensive spirit.

Verdun is probably the culminating phase of this defensive period of the war.

There may be a new Battle of Verdun; but what we may call the Battle of the Berlin Loan and the Paris Conference is finished; and it constitutes one of the greatest of French victories. That victory is as much due to the reinforcements of the first lines as to the reinforcements which have successfully held the second positions. The whole story goes to prove the superiority of the French morale. Everybody who has been to Verdun speaks of the confidence of the army, from the Generals down to the humblest private.

They are quite sure about the word "confidence" may be overworked and not always quite favourably interpreted. I would rather say that what struck me most was the serene quietude that prevailed.

EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY—FOR LIBERTY.

Here lies the heart of the superior morale of the French army. It cannot be full of liberty because liberty is incompatible with warfare. It is full of the spirit of equality and fraternity—even more strikingly so than the civil community, because the money question does not here exist, and danger is omnipresent.

This is the source of the confidence of the men of Verdun. They know that they are defending democracy, not a caste of masters, and they know now that democracy can defend itself.

I felt the strength of their quietude no less when brown-faced and bearded fathers of families fresh from the trenches were telling me of their experiences than when I watched the lithe young figure of their chief Petain pass to and fro between his cottage and his staff office in a certain village.

There was nothing in his light blue uniform except the general's three silver stars to distinguish him from a lieutenant. He walked about unattended and unhurried, the figure of a particularly alert and virile student with blue eyes like his predecessor. General Sarrail. Yes, you cannot weigh and measure the moral factor, but it would be very foolish to ignore or underrate its importance.

STRONGER FRENCH, WEAKER ENEMY.

When I am asked whether the French position at Verdun is as strong, and the provision of the army as good, as they have been represented, I can only make a very general reply, because the position must not be exactly described.

The French strength is only reaching its maximum as the German strength is passing into decline. The nation has been sorely tried—let us never forget that—but the policy of economising human resources until the backwardness in certain material elements is made good has been fully justified. Many observers do not understand the massive patience of the Joffre strategy. Happily we are nearing the end of the purely defensive period of the war. The fact that during the great trial of Verdun France has not needed to invoke the aid of her Allies (the taking over of another piece of the line in Artois by the British Army was independent and pre-arranged) speaks volumes.

As one passes through the camps of battalions in reserve and sees the mountains of shells of every calibre, the aviation parks, the masses of stores of every kind, one cannot but feel that the quiet confidence of which I have spoken rests upon a sufficiently solid base. And every day sees not only a positive but a comparative increase in these material provisions.

ENDLESS COLUMNS OF LORRIES.

The southern route along the Meuse to Commercy is broken at St. Mihiel. The western line through the Argonne to Chalons is too near the front at some points to be quite pleasant. For masses of heavy traffic nothing quite takes the place of a railway, for motor lorries are delicate and expensive; they employ large numbers of skilled men, and even the splendid French roads are worn by their unceasing passage. It is, however, to the efficient service of scores of thousands of motor lorries as much as to other factors that the great victory of Verdun is due.

They roar along every main road in interminable lines, and at night the spectacle is particularly impressive.

Woe to any small traffic that comes in the way of these mastodons. They grind and drum along in their endless serpentine columns, by empty villages, across ghostly heaths, through black mysterious woods, up hill, down hill, ravishing the solitude of the country nights. They are as much a part of the front as the cannon and rifles, and they are the vital arteries of the victorious army of France.

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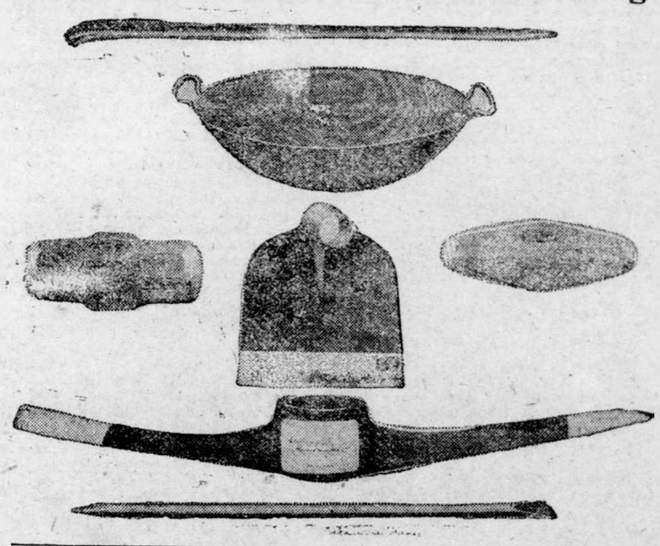
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THE PORTUGUESE WAY.

TRUE TO HER TREATIES.

The Portuguese Minister (Senhor Texeira Gomes) was the guest at luncheon of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House, on March 24.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the Portuguese Minister, said our treaties with Portugal were not mere "scraps of paper" to be torn up when the occasion served. They had been respected and adhered to for over 500 years, and it caused a thrill of pleasure and pride to know that at this moment in German East Africa our oldest Ally was fighting side by side with us and aiding us to gain the victory.

The Portuguese Minister, in reply, said he represented a people jealous, above all, of their independence, who through centuries and centuries in the crises of their national life had found England at their side. They had a treaty of alliance with this country, which for its duration had no parallel in history, and so conscious was he of his country's obligations that without even having received instructions from his Government and without consulting them, the day after the declaration of war he called on Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office to say that Portugal would always be at the side of England whatever might happen and whatever consequences might result. To avoid the appearance of any doubt his Government hastened to inform the German Government that their respect for the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance debarred Portugal from declaring her neutrality, and that the attitude she would take was dependent upon the obligations she had contracted. He believed that in these calamitous days when the sworn word appeared to have no value, Portugal had given to the world an honest example. Even did this alliance not exist, the Portuguese people were so imbued with the ideals of progress, of justice, and of liberty that they would not have hesitated one moment before ranging themselves on the side of England in her glorious crusade against abuse of power, injustice, and tyranny. He drank to the victory of the English arms and those of the Allies.

THE COMMON TASK.

Lord Robert Cecil, in proposing the Lord Mayor's health, referring to "our noble Ally Portugal," said it was just 100 years ago that the two countries were fighting side by side in a great contest different in many respects from the present, but alike in this—that we were fighting then, as now, for liberty and justice and international honour. People even now asked what we were fighting for. We were fighting for peace,—a peace which should be enduring, and a peace which must therefore rest on right and justice. It must be a peace which would depend upon the power of all nations, small or great, to work out their own destiny in their own way, untrammelled and unafraid, and free from the menace of a great military and unscrupulous Empire. That was the common task in which we were engaged and we welcomed with no little satisfaction the asistance of our gallant and ancient Ally, which had once again taken its place on the side of truth and justice. (Cheers).

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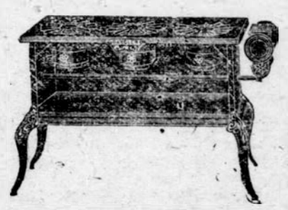


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